

April 7, 1980

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. VI, No. 7

In this issue...

NewsBriefs	2	Teletrial bridges time	
Organized crime surfaces		and space for attorneys	
in Milwaukee	3	in Pittsburgh	5
Dallas-Fort Worth Airport		International News	6
becoming a bazaar for		Len executive interview:	
car thieves	3	Chief Patrick S. Fitzsimons	
Senate bill would put		of the Seattle police	8-10
the IRS back on the		Criminal Justice Library	11
crime beat	3	Crime Journal	13
Mississippi legislators want		Burden's Beat	13
training standards for		Job opportunities	14
new police recruits	3	Upcoming Events	15
Supreme Court Briefs	5	People & places	16

Lobbying for the life of LEAA...

Police chiefs tell Carter and Congress to keep hands off

Two of the nation's top police chief groups have expressed cries of outrage over reports that LEAA would be severely wounded if President Carter's anti-inflationary chainsaw rips into the Justice Department's budget to the projected tune of \$163 million.

Speaking on behalf of the 12,000 members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, IACP president Joseph S. Dominelli urged Congress and the Administration to keep the LEAA dollars flowing. "There are thousands upon thousands of local police departments in this country that will have to scrap community service programs if LEAA ceases to exist," the Rotterdam, New York, police chief

warned.

In a separate announcement, the Police Executive Research Forum expressed similar sentiments. "We are concerned that once again LEAA is being made to bear an inordinate proportion of proposed budget cuts, this time to the point of jeopardizing the LEAA program," the PERF statement said. "This is particularly regrettable at a time when LEAA's leadership is stronger and more insightful than ever before."

Last month, a Justice Department official told Law Enforcement News that a plan had been proposed to trim \$136 million from LEAA's \$570 million appropriation for fiscal 1981, but he added that the proposal "has very little chance of

being accepted."

Despite soothing statements from the Administration, the police chief groups issued strongly worded statements, perhaps anticipating that the winds of change that waft across Capitol Hill might blow yesterday's promises into oblivion.

"IACP fully supports LEAA, its programs and administration," Dominelli said. "We have spent years testifying before Congress on the types of programs that were needed during the developmental period of LEAA. Today, that agency has categorical programs of support to local

policing that are unequalled in its history."

Dominelli went on to single out what he considered to be exemplary efforts, including support of "sting" operations, the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (IACP), and the move to establish accreditation of law enforcement agencies. Both IACP and PERF are involved in the latter effort.

Noting that the abolition of LEAA would result in diminished enforcement at the state and local levels, the chief pointed out that many departments throughout the

Continued on Page 5

Frustration in Philly...

Layoffs lay police spirit low

The Philadelphia Police Department is still dodging bullets, caught in a three-way crossfire involving layoff-inspired disillusionment among the troops, the pending appeal of the Justice Department's brutality suit, and allegations of cheating on a recent promotional test for sergeants.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, an official with the Fraternal Order of Police painted a picture of the force that is suffering from a psychological as well as a fiscal depression. "The morale of the police department is at the lowest, and I've been a police officer for 25½ years," he said. "They are completely discouraged out there."

The FOP spokesman, John Guinn of the organization's Legislative Committee, indicated that veteran officers are leaving the force in droves, exiting at double the normal rate. "I think that when July comes with a new contract, you'll see it go up to three times what the normal amount is," he said.

Guinn linked the current negotiations for the new contract with the layoffs, charging that the city is wielding the personnel cuts like "a hammer" to reshape the annual police contract to its own advantage.

"Our opinion here is that they are just using [the layoffs], trying to get us to accept a big bunch of garbage," the FOP man said. "They're trying to take some of our benefits away and give us a contract without any raise next year. This is their whole intent."

Conceding that the city administration is "screwing the citizens," Guinn noted that the layoffs were intentionally scheduled during the "slowest time of the year" for Philadelphia policemen so that the impact of the cuts would be less noticeable.

"As soon as the weather warms up, we're sure that all of the laid-off officers are going to be hired back," Guinn remarked. "Some of the divisions are showing it [effects of the layoffs] already. The crime rate is starting to climb."

But a police department spokesman gave a more optimistic assessment of how the furlough of 748 police employees was affecting the department's performance. "It's too soon to tell," he stated. "We're continuing to monitor it, and it looks like everything is going okay."

An FOP lawsuit which charged that Mayor Green acted illegally in ordering the layoffs was temporarily stopped by Common Pleas Court Judge Harry A. Takiff last month. The ruling said that state law and the Home Rule Charter "gives the mayor the ultimate authority to modify appropriations and expenditures."

The FOP intends to appeal the decision to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, but Guinn said that no timetable has been drawn up for the continued legal battle.

On the legislative front, the FOP apparently has the support of the City Council, which recently approved a recommendation to end the furloughs. However, Guinn indicated that the action was futile.

"The legislative bill was something without teeth," he commented. "The recommendation was that there shouldn't have been any layoffs and that's all the City Council can do. They cannot tell him [Green] what to do."

The council will have more to say on the matter when the city's budget is ironed out in the coming months, and Guinn noted that a bill is pending in the state legislature which would provide Philadelphia with \$6 million for public safety expenses. "The sole intent of that is to hire

Continued on Page 10

Good skate says he got a bum rap



Wide World Laserphoto

Jim Wolford cools his wheels after being curbed by a Seattle motorcycle officer for "playing in the street." Not about to be rolled over by the city's anti-skating ordinance, Wolford said he is going fight the citation in court. Hopefully, the eight-wheeler, who says he skates about "100 miles a week," won't find a parking ticket in his laces when he leaves his skates outside the courthouse.

New from the
John Jay Press...

The Police Intelligence System

by John W. Wolf
of Union College

Stressing the need for police to obtain and use information on terrorists' activities, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and public disorders, Professor Wolf describes the organization and functioning of a module concept for the processing of police intelligence.

The concept — which can be adopted by small or large police agencies — uses self-contained teams comprised of an interpreter or analyst and investigator who work together as a regular unit.

Professor Wolf defines the terminology used to describe the intelligence process and describes the collection, evaluation, collation, interpretation, reporting, and dissemination of intelligence.

A full sample exercise of intelligence report writing is provided with theoretical and practical examples of inductive and deductive reasoning in intelligence work.

Bibliography included
56 pages \$3.00

Criminal Justice Center
Monograph Number 11

To: The John Jay Press
444 W. 56th Street
N.Y.C., N.Y. 10019

Please send me _____
_____ copies of *The
Police Intelligence System* at
\$3.00 each. Enclosed is my
payment in check or money
order for \$_____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Feds buck up to help Florida HP meet its minority hiring quotas

The Florida Highway Patrol is getting a hand from the Federal government to meet its strict hiring quotas, receiving a \$41,000 grant last month to mount a program designed to attract minority and female applicants.

In announcing the award, patrol director Colonel Eldrige Beach noted that he has signed a consent decree with the Justice Department to actively recruit minorities. "The decree states that we agree to hire 30 percent minorities the first year of the five-year period and that an additional 15 percent will be females."

As part of the recruitment drive, the patrol's 18 Troop Safety Officers, who usually spend most of their time teaching traffic safety, will work at signing up minority and female applicants for the force. The safety troopers recently attended a one-day seminar on recruiting methods, and they will be supported in the field by a slide show that highlights all phases of patrol work.

The patrol needs about 100 qualified applicants each year to maintain its strength at 1,200 troopers. Beach is apparently taking an active role in making sure that the list of candidates meets the consent decree quota, recently calling on job seekers "to contact the nearest patrol station for information about requirements."

ASIS solicits security papers for its annual student competition

College students who are planning to write papers on security or loss prevention may be able to cash in on their concepts this spring in an annual competition sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security.

A \$300 award will be presented for the best graduate entry, while two undergraduate awards of \$200 and \$100 each will be made for the top undergraduate papers.

"In addition to the cash awards, the names of the winners will be announced at the ASIS Annual Seminar in Miami, Florida, September 1980, and subsequently printed in the society's official publication, *Security Management*," an ASIS spokesman said. "Also, the winning entries will be considered for future publication."

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program is eligible to compete. All entries must be original papers typewritten, double-spaced, and under 6,000 words in length. Three copies of the manuscript must be presented in addition to a letter from the department head of the student's college, certifying the entrant's status.

For additional information, write: ASIS Foundation, Inc., 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. The filing deadline is July 1, 1980.

Syracuse gets out from under its hiring woes by agreeing to quota

A tangle of hiring discrimination claims involving city, state and Federal officials is on the verge of being settled in Syracuse, New York, this month, as the result of a multi-government proposal that would impose minority employment quotas on the city's police and fire department.

As reported by the Associated Press, the joint agreement would mandate that 25 percent of the agencies' job openings be reserved for blacks and that 20 percent of the positions go to women. The proposal

must still be approved by U.S. District Court Judge Howard Munson, who will consider it a possible settlement of a lawsuit filed by the Justice Department against Syracuse.

The Federal suit was filed in January, charging that there were only 10 blacks and 10 women among the city's 461 police officers and lesser numbers in the fire department.

But Syracuse had beaten the Feds to the punch, filing an earlier suit which blamed the employment imbalance on state Civil Service regulations. The city officials contended that the rules had discriminated against blacks and females.

According to the agreement, Syracuse must hire blacks and women under the quota system until the police and fire complements are in line with the city's general population characteristics. Local officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had participated in forging the settlement.

Chicago researcher to examine the effectiveness of forensics

Observing that police capabilities are "severely" hampered by a lack of forensic support, a Chicago researcher is engaging in a \$138,235 study to determine the uses and effectiveness of scientific evidence in criminal investigations.

Joseph Peterson, an associate professor of criminal justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, declared last month that less than one percent of a law enforcement agency's budget is usually earmarked for laboratory support — an indication that police leaders are overlooking the crime-fighting potential of the labs.

Noting that the executives are reluctant to provide more funds "because they lack hard data showing the benefits of using scientific methods," the researcher indicated that he would use a grant from the National Institute of Justice and the Forensic Sciences Foundation to prove the value of forensics.

Peterson intends to work with detectives in two major cities to determine the

types of forensic evidence they make arrests and secure convictions. The plan is to examine approximately 20 at each of the sites, contrasting which physical evidence was used in those in which it was not to determine crime lab effectiveness.

"Inadequate funding is not the problem inhibiting effective application of scientific expertise to crime fighting," a forensic expert said. "The quality of crime scene investigation police is sub-par, which means that available evidence is never collected less examined by a scientist in the laboratory."

Explaining that the study identifies how decisions about evidence collection, handling and analysis are made, Peterson stated that his project attempts "to develop better tools for administrators and researchers to evaluate scientific services and new approaches enabling police departments to better exploit physical evidence."

Hialeah cops shun cottons keep uniforms in Easter fun

Members of the Hialeah, Florida, National Order of Police displayed their spirit recently, donning their uniforms to the streets to raise \$12, the local Easter Seals campaign.

Believed to be the first time in the country that police were allowed to fund for charity while in uniform, effort involved 52 Hialeah officers spent one of their off-duty days some of the city's busiest times.

To pull off the charitable coup, the first went to Police Chief Lawrence to obtain permission to solicit in and later obtained a solicitation from the City Council.

"Neither the chief nor the department received a single complaint pertaining to the solicitation," a department spokesman said. "This worthwhile endeavor has not only the department members also the community, closer to

—Lowell W

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published monthly (once monthly during July-August) by L.E.N. Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$14.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call 489-3592.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, Stead.

Operations: Marie Rosen (administration); Gerard Paulino (subscriptions); St. Palermo (advertising); Laura Kelly (production).

Publisher Richard H. Ward

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Judith Fearon, McCormack, Avery Eli Okin.

CORRESPONDENTS: Alaska: Peter S. Ring; California: Tom Gilchoff, Ivar Paur; Colorado: Phillip Maimone; Delaware: Jack Dowling; District of Columbia: Claire Villareal; Florida: John Granfield; Illinois: Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O. Hracek, Brian Nagle, Roberts; Kansas: Galen Janakela; Kentucky: Daniel P. Keller; Maryland: Joseph Bu; Massachusetts: Anne Adams, George Sherill; Michigan: George Felkenes, Kenneth; Mississippi: Kenneth Fairly; Missouri: Eugene Schwartz, Darrel Stephens; Nebraska: K. Bovasso; New Jersey: Dorothy Guyot; New York: Ann F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Monti, Tom Ward; North Carolina: Gary Willis; Ohio: Steven Rice, Charles Walker; Oklahoma: William Parker; Oregon: Ron Willis; Pennsylvania: Zebulon Casey, Tom Landers; Rhode Island: Glenford Shibley; South Carolina: William Mathias; Tennessee: Michael Braswell; Texas: Schott; Virginia: Tom Spratt; Washington: Larry Fehr; Wisconsin: Dan King.

Mayor calls for creation of organized crime task force

Milwaukee officials formulated plans last month to cap an organized crime problem that is brewing in their city, a week after the FBI moved against a suspect who reportedly is the metropolis's "organized crime chieftain."

According to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Mayor Henry W. Maier announced the anti-mob measures as part of a seven-point plan to battle crime in the Midwestern city. Heading the list was a call for a state task force that would "prevent organized crime from taking root in Wisconsin, or if it's here, from furthering its hold."

Maier's announcement came only days after FBI agents seized records and more than \$200,000 in cash at seven locations in the city. One of the raids was made at the home of Frank P. Balistrieri, who has been fingered in Federal court records as the kingpin of mob activity in Milwaukee.

The disclosure apparently put Police Chief Harold A. Breier on the spot, since the chief had earlier played down the

notion that organized crime had a foothold in his city.

"I have never said there was no organized crime," Breier told reporters after Maier made his announcement. "What I said was there was no prosecutable evidence. That didn't mean we weren't looking for it. When we get evidence, we move."

Early in March, Breier's force moved against an inner city drug ring, which was broken after a lengthy undercover investigation. The probe and the subsequent charges show that there is organized crime and that police take action when they learn about it, the chief pointed out.

Asked for his definition of organized crime, the chief replied: "Organized crime means the unlawful activities of members of a highly organized, disciplined group engaged in supplying illegal goods or services."

Breier then turned the tables on one newspaper reporter, asking him to provide

a definition of the concept. The newsman responded that organized crime occurs whenever two people plan to commit an offense for a profit.

Noting that the reporter's definition could apply to almost every crime, Breier remarked: "This argument about organized crime goes back many years. It's basically a definitional problem."

Mayor Maier has an additional problem on his hands in the form of a strong challenge from mayoral candidate Dennis Conta. The mayor noted that Conta once has a "soft on crime attitude" but is now trying to appear as "the law-and-order candidate."

In announcing his seven-point crime package, Maier indicated that he was not concerned with definitions. "To me, it matters very little what form it [crime] takes," he said. "If that means organized crime, then we are fighting it and moving against it."

The plan, in addition to calling for a

state organized crime task force, would create a narcotics hotline to expedite citizen calls to police about drug use in schools and neighborhoods. The package also includes the establishment of a 911 emergency phone system, the expansion of a county-run security aide program, and the continuation of the police department's elderly crime prevention unit.

One unique aspect of the proposal would establish a neighborhood security program in the police department, staffed by "pre-officers" to work with residents in high-crime areas of Milwaukee.

Minorities hired under the plan would later become full-fledged police officers, the mayor explained. "This would be a unique way to fulfill our affirmative action commitment."

While Breier noted that some of the mayor's ideas "will take some funding," the mayor declared that "not one nickel" of the cost should come from local coffers. He said that the package should be funded with Federal dollars.

Car thieves like Dallas fly/drive package. . .

Parking-lot crime soars at D-FW airport

Dallas-Fort Worth Airport has become home of one of the nation's most victimized parking lots, according to a recent survey which found that criminal incidents involving parked cars there more than doubled last year.

The parking lot tally, which was completed last month by the Dallas *Times-Herald*, showed that the D-FW airport had 3.1 incidents per 10,000 cars in 1979, a rate exceeded only by Chicago's O'Hare Airport, which reported figure of 4.0 per 10,000. The car crimes included in the survey were auto theft, theft of car contents, theft of auto accessories, and vandalism.

Of the nation's four largest airports, only New York's Kennedy International registered a decline in parked car incidents, with its rate dropping from 2.2 in 1978 to 2.0 last year. Over the same period, Los Angeles International's figure jumped from .7 per capita to 1.1, while O'Hare's rate was up from 2.9 and D-FW's increased from 1.7.

The Chicago airport led the field in the actual number of incidents last year, with 1,780 break-ins or vandalism, even though fewer cars had been parked there through the year than at JFK or LA International.

The Los Angeles air field clocked in with 1,090 parking lot crimes; JFK had 945, and D-FW registered 737.

D-FW Police Chief Tom Shehan indicated that the unprecedented growth rate in parking lot incidents at his airport came as no surprise. "We knew this was going to happen," he said. "We knew that crime was going to increase at this airport as it became more commonplace to visit."

Shehan noted that the sprawling Dallas-Fort Worth field, which encompasses an area larger than Manhattan Island, has become a local tourist attraction. "In the beginning, it was a big question mark, a big mystery," the chief observed. "Now, people are visiting the airport just to visit the airport, riding the Airtrans just to ride. So are the thieves."

Commenting on the 109 percent jump in auto crime at D-FW, police suggested that the airport's underground parking facilities are the ideal stomping ground for criminals.

"They are just now figuring this out, or they have over the past year," airport detective Don Adams said. "It's very easy to get under the covered parking areas in the terminals. When they get under there, they can hear a car or anybody coming and

get away before they are spotted."

Two years ago, thieves stole 41 cars, took valuables from 33 others and accounted for 279 incidents of stolen auto accessories, according to police reports. Last year, D-FW's auto theft rate shot up 226 percent with 134 cars taken. There were 44 thefts from autos and 559 thefts of auto parts, while the number of parked cars increased by only 19 percent.

Adams remarked that fancy hubcaps have become a prime target of the accessory thieves. "They go for the Cadillac Seilles, the Pontiac Grand Prix, the Lincoln Continentals, the Monte Carlos," he said. "Those with the wire-spoke hubcaps. Cadillac Seville hubcaps cost a little over \$500 a set."

Stolen hubcaps can bring up to \$75 a set on the black market, and D-FW police recently caught a former airline employee who had reportedly stole 45 sets of the wheel covers to help pay his rent. The man was given three years probation by a Tarrant County judge.

But busting a small-time car thief is said to be a rarity at D-FW. Adams noted that his force has been unable to collar many thieves, even though they have beefed up

Continued on Page 12

Training rules to be drafted for Mississippi cops

Mississippi is on its way toward formulating a set of training regulations for new police recruits, with the state senate approving a measure last month that would create a commission on law enforcement standards.

The bill, which cleared by a 35-to-12 vote, will be sent to the Mississippi House of Representatives after the senators re-examine the legislation for possible technical revision, according to United Press International.

Under the proposal, a seven-member panel would be commissioned to draw up minimum training standards that all newly sworn officers in the state would have to fulfill. Veteran lawmen would be exempt from the regulations.

Several opponents to the legislation had expressed concern that the commission would impose standards that would hamper police hiring in small towns and rural counties. But Senator Martin Smith, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, noted that the panel would be staffed by police representatives, who would "realize the realities of the quality of personnel that's available."

The bill would place two members each from the state police chiefs and sheriffs associations on the commission, in addition to a representative from the Law Enforcement Association, an appointee by the governor and the director of the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy.

"They're going to use common sense," Senator Bill Harpole said of the panel. "This is not going to be as strong a bill as we need, but we need something to start with."

Other lawmakers thought the bill goes too far. Senator Cecil E. Mills unsuccessfully tried to amend the measure to restrict training for constables of counties with less than 35,000 population to two weeks.

Describing the bill as a "terrible piece of legislation," Senator Bill Minor contended that many constables held second jobs and they could not afford the time off to undergo the training required by the commission.

Nunn tells IRS to change its crimefighting habit. . .

Taxmen may reopen their books on crime

Crimefighting has become too taxing a task for the Internal Revenue Service, but movement is underway in the Senate to put the IRS back on the trail of organized crime figures, narcotics dealers and pornography kingpins.

Senator Sam Nunn (D-Georgia) told United Press International last month that he plans to introduce a bill that would force the IRS to notify Federal law enforcement agencies whenever it finds evidence of a crime.

Citing the past history of the IRS, the lawmaker, who is chairman of the Senate investigations subcommittee, noted that the agency used to be "highly effective" in the prosecution of such notorious criminals as Al Capone and Frank Costello.

"But today it prefers to zero in on

waitresses, babysitters and beauticians rather than on loan sharks, dope dealers and smut peddlers," the Georgia Democrat said.

Under the proposed measure, G-men would be more welcomed to help themselves to information collected by the taxmen. Nunn stated that the legislation would enable law enforcement agencies to get access to tax returns for use in criminal investigations.

The revisions in the IRS mandate were prompted by subcommittee hearings last December. The Senator said witnesses indicated that the IRS had "withdrawn from cooperative Federal law enforcement efforts to uncover evidence of organized crime activity and narcotics trafficking."

Those who testified before Nunn's

panel had cited the stricter regulations on disclosure of tax-return information that were imposed by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 as one of the reasons for the IRS retreat from the war on crime.

"But they also said that top-level IRS officials had decided that IRS should stick strictly to collecting taxes and not go out of its way to cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in organized crime and narcotics investigations," Nunn observed.

While the Senator gave no timetable for the introduction of his bill, he said he expects similar legislation will be introduced in the House by Representatives Sam Gibbons (D-Florida), Ed Jenkins (D-Georgia) and Billy Lee Evans (D-Georgia).

April 7, 1980

PASSBOOKS[®]

FOR

POLICE EXAMINATIONS

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

CS-18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10.00	C-406	Jail Guard	8.00	C-1810	Senior Addiction Specialist	
CS-24	D & A on Drug Education	8.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	8.00	C-2525	Senior Bay Constable	
CS-25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)	10.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	10.00	C-2529	Senior Building Guard	
CS-31	Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers	8.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clark	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	
CS-50	High School Equivalency Diploma Examination	9.95	C-449	License Investigator	8.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	
C-1075	Addiction Specialist	10.00	C-2286	License Investigator (Spanish Speaking)	10.00	C-2422	Senior Compliance Investigator	
C-1924	Administrative Investigator	10.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00	C-710	Senior Court Officer	
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-486	Medical Examiner	14.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-488	Medical Officer	14.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	
C-2524	Bay Constable	12.00	C-489	Medical Officer (Departmental)	14.00	C-2520	Senior Drug Abuse Educator	
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	8.00	C-498	Meter Maid	8.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	
C-1973	Border Patrolman	8.00	C-2503	Narcotics Education Assistant	10.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-1378	Narcotics Investigator	10.00	C-2512	Senior Identification Specialist	
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	
C-2295	Building Guard	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	8.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-572	Parking Enforcement Agent	8.00	C-2531	Senior Narcotics Investigator	
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-1063	Parking Meter Attendant	8.00	C-793	Senior Parking Enforcement Agent	
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	10.00	C-573	Parking Meter Collector	8.00	C-2466	Senior Parole Officer	
C-208	Campus Security Officer Trainee	8.00	C-575	Patrolman, Examinations—All States	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	10.00	C-576	Patrolman, Police Department	8.00	C-1584	Senior Probation Officer	
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	8.00	C-1922	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00	C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	
C-121	Captain, Police Department	12.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	
C-2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	10.00	C-594	Police Cadet	8.00	C-2449	Senior Security Officer	
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	8.00	C-1589	Senior Special Investigator	
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	
C-2148	Chief of Police	12.00	C-1383	Police Inspector	12.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	
C-2502	Chief of Staff	12.00	C-1939	Police Officer	8.00	C-794	Sheriff	
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	17.95	C-2441	Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept. (LAPD)	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent, FBI	
C-1593	Chief Probation Officer	10.00	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	
C-1182	Chief Process Server	8.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-1588	Special Investigator	
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	
C-1591	Chief Special Investigator	12.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	14.00	C-757	State Trooper	
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-597	Police Trainee	8.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	
C-2421	Compliance Investigator	12.00	C-598	Policewoman	8.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Programs	10.00	C-602	Postal Inspector (USPS)	8.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-1386	Principal Addiction Specialist	10.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	10.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	10.00	C-2513	Supervising Identification Specialist	
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	12.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	
C-1219	Correction Matron	8.00	C-618	Prison Guard	8.00	C-2143	Supervising Parking Enforcement Agent	
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	8.00	C-2462	Private Investigator	10.00	C-782	Supervising Parking Meter Collector	
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	8.00	C-2577	Probation Assistant	8.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	8.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	10.00	C-2205	Supervising Security Officer	
C-169	Correction Sergeant	10.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	10.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-1750	Traffic Control Agent	
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	10.00	C-812	Traffic Control Inspector	
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	10.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	8.00	C-2407	Traffic Enforcement Agent	
C-966	Court Officer	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	8.00	C-1522	Traffic Technician	
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	10.00	C-2335	Traffic Technician I	
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	10.00	C-2336	Traffic Technician II	
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	8.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	10.00	C-1887	Traffic Technician III	
C-1245	Deputy Medical Examiner	12.00	C-620	Process Server	6.00	C-819	Transit Captain	
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-2397	Protection Agent	8.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	8.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	8.00	C-1921	Safety Coordinator	8.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	8.00	C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	
C-1247	Detective Investigator	10.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00	C-1995	Urban Park Officer	
C-2444	Director of Security	10.00	C-1923	School Guard	8.00	C-2541	Urban Park Patrol Sergeant	
C-1877	Director of Traffic Control	10.00	C-1999	Security Guard	8.00	C-894	Warden	
C-2325	Director of Youth Bureau	10.00	C-1467	Security Officer	8.00	C-891	Watchman	
C-1259	Drug Abuse Education Group Leader	10.00	C-2211	Security Police Officer (USPS)	8.00			
C-1597	Drug Abuse Educator	10.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	8.00						
C-1261	Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide	8.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	8.00						
C-1406	Drug Abuse Technician Trainee	8.00						
C-2428	Environmental Conservation Officer	10.00						
C-251	Federal Guard	8.00						
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	8.00						
C-1285	Field Investigator	8.00						
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	8.00						
C-286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee	8.00						
C-281	Forest Ranger	8.00						
C-2012	Game Warden	8.00						
C-304	Guard Patrolman	8.00						
C-348	Head Process Server	8.00						
C-349	Head Process Server & Court Aide	8.00						
C-353	Hospital Security Officer	8.00						
C-332	Housing Captain	10.00						
C-338	Housing Guard	8.00						
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	10.00						
C-342	Housing Patrolman	8.00						
C-344	Housing Sergeant	10.00						
C-361	Identification Clerk	8.00						
C-1986	Identification Officer	8.00						
C-2294	Identification Specialist	8.00						
C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	8.00						
C-364	Inspector	8.00						
C-370	Institution Safety Officer	8.00						
C-376	Internal Revenue Agent	10.00						
C-377	Investigator	8.00						
C-378	Investigator-Inspector	8.00						

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS Book Department
444 West 56th Street — Room 2104 S
New York City, NY 10019

Enclose a check or money order plus \$1.00
for postage and handling on the first book,
and \$.50 for each additional book (on same
order).

Special Handling: \$1.00 additional per order.

Sub-Total

Book Postage

TOTAL ENCLOSED

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE/ZIP

(Please Print)

(Prices subject to change without notice)

Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

It is a popular legal fiction that by claiming the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, a witness in a Federal criminal case could not be compelled to testify. The premise upon which this misconception is based was undermined with the passage of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. The Act was designed to combat organized crime in the United States by "strengthening the legal tools in the evidence-gathering process."

One such tool which became law was the Federal Immunity Statute. In relevant part, the Federal Immunity Statute, codified at Title 18 United States Code §6002 provides:

"Whenever a witness refuses, on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or provide other information in a proceeding before or ancillary to (1) a court or grand jury of the United States . . . and the person presiding over the proceeding communicates to the witness an order issued under this part, the witness may not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination; but no testimony or other information compelled under the order may be used against the witness in any criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury, giving a false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with the orders."

A recent Supreme Court decision based on this statute follows.

False Statements to a Grand Jury

In a unanimous decision delivered by Justice Rehnquist, the Supreme Court held that neither the Federal Immunity Statute nor the Fifth Amendment preclude the use of a witness's immunized testimony at a subsequent trial for making false statements, as long as the testimony is admissible under the rules of evidence.

The present case arose from a grand jury investigation of alleged criminal activities in connection with the Chestnut Hill Lincoln-Mercury automobile dealership located in Philadelphia. On April 16, 1975, there was a robbery of \$175,000 in cash from the dealership. The grand jury investigated an allegation that two of the officers of the dealership had staged the robbery in order to pay off debts owed to loan sharks.

As part of the investigation, an administrative assistant to the District Attorney of Philadelphia was asked to testify in 1976 before the grand jury. The testimony was requested since there has been allegations that the administrative assistant was "an aider or abettor or an accessory after the fact to the allegedly staged robbery." When the grand jury posed questions to the administrative assistant about his relationship to the officers of the dealership at which the staged robbery occurred, he claimed his Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory self-incrimination and refused to testify.

Faced with the refusal to testify the District Court judge entered an order under the Federal Immunity Statute, 18 U.S.C. §6002, which granted immunity and eliminated the legal basis of a refusal to testify under the privilege against self-incrimination. After the immunity order was issued the administrative assistant still refused to testify. He finally agreed to testify after being held in civil contempt of court and confined for six days.

While under oath the administrative assistant stated to the grand jury that he had not tried to contact one of the indicated dealership officers in Florida, in December 1975 after the robbery. He also stated that he had not made a loan of \$10,000 to the officer. This testimony was then contradicted by the fact that in December 1975 he had taken a "fishing trip" to Florida, and had told FBI agents that he had lent the dealership officer \$10,000. The grand jury indicted the administrative assistant pursuant of 18 U.S.C. §1623, for statements made to the grand jury which were false and that he knew were false.

At the trial, the government introduced into evidence portions of the immunized testimony "in order to put the charged statements in context and to show that respondent knew they were false." An objection was made to the use of any portion of the immunized testimony except the portions set forth in the indictment as being false.

The District Court overruled the objection and admitted the background testimony, holding that it was relevant. After reviewing the statements in context, the jury found the respondent guilty.

The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed the conviction, explaining that since the background immunized testimony did not constitute "the corpus delicti or core" of the indicted testimony, it could not be introduced into evidence. That position has also been supported in perjury cases in the Courts of Appeals for the Second and Tenth Circuits. However, the Courts of Appeals in the Sixth and Eighth Circuits has held that any immunized testimony may be used.

Based primarily on the differences in approach to the issue used by the appellate courts, the Supreme Court granted review in order to establish a single national approach. The Supreme Court rejected the Third Circuit position and reinstated the conviction.

In the Court's opinion, Justice Rehnquist defended the position of allowing the background immunized testimony in, since that was the Congressional intent of the Federal Immunity Statute. A plain-language reading of the statute protects the witness from the use of the testimony in any criminal trial "except a prosecution for perjury, giving a false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with the order."

The Court said that the Federal Immunity Statute made no distinction as to whether the statements made during immunized testimony were truthful or not. Justice Rehnquist wrote that the statute "creates a blanket exemption from the bar"

Continued on Page 12

P P I CERTIFIED POLYGRAPH EXAMINER COURSE

Our next class begins May 12, 1980, consisting of 264 classroom hours over a 7-week period. Monday - Fridays, days.

Contact: The Professional Polygraph Institute, Two Penn. Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, NY 10001. (212) 594-2262.

Long-distance information. . .

Phone lines and TV cameras create a cost-saving judicial time warp

Three appellate judges in Philadelphia reached out and touched someone last month, using long-distance telephone lines and video equipment to contact lawyers in Pittsburgh as part of the nation's first trial by Picturephone.

The intercity video hookup, which was engineered by the Bell Telephone Company, allowed the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to dispose of three cases, hearing appeals from six lawyers in the steel city.

According to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, cost efficiency was the chief motivating factor behind America's first practical exercise in closed-circuit jurisprudence.

Ordinarily, the Pittsburgh attorneys would have had to spend a day in Philadelphia to press their appeals — junkets that would have cost their clients about \$225 apiece. But in the March 19 video trials, the lawyers only had to travel to the Pittsburgh business district, hang microphones around their necks and petition

court judges have been known to fall asleep on the bench, a condition that would be instantly detected by the unblinking video eye. The jurists also like to whisper to each other during proceedings, but the Bell system turns each whisper into a roar, serving to put a muzzle on idle chit-chat.

Picturephone hearings may also give an edge to young lawyers who have been known to be petrified at the prospect of addressing three grim-faced judges on a face-to-face basis. The attorneys who participated in the recent teletrial seemed to be calm and composed.

Questions and remarks from the judges which may have been aimed at intimidating the barristers left them unmoved. The regally formal atmosphere of the courtroom was missing, with the judges coming through as black-and-white images on a television screen.

Although Picturephone proceedings for Federal courts are only in the experimental stage, the recent hearings may have made a positive contribution to the future of the



Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Photo by Harry Coughanour

Court business looks like show business as three U.S. Circuit Court judges on Philadelphia Monitor 1 watch lawyers argue their cases on Pittsburgh Monitor 2.

the appellate judges, at a cost of \$52.50 each.

While the give-and-take in all three appeals went smoothly, the setting of the deliberations was somewhat unusual. Judges Joseph H. Weis, Collins J. Seitz and A. Leon Higginbotham Jr. sat before a television camera and monitors in a studio owned by Bell in Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh attorneys faced a similar Bell-owned setup in a studio on the 59th floor of the U.S. Steel Building.

In addition to the cost- and time-saving advantages of the technique, veteran court observers noted other benefits. Appellate

technique. Both judges and lawyers agreed that it can save large amounts of time and money for lawyers and their clients without interfering with the judicial process.

In terms of cost efficiency, it was estimated that a witness in Pittsburgh could testify at a hearing in California for only \$6.50 per minute. But one speculator at the recent proceedings cited a different savings, noting that the system will cut down on flying time.

"You can argue a case without worrying about being turned into a pile of ashes in somebody's cornfield on the way home," the observer pointed out.

Chiefs say no way to cuts in LEAA

Continued from Page 1

country are already operating under the strain of reduced resources. "These are critical times and a national effort is required to improve the criminal justice system," the IACP statement said.

PERF also played up the responsibility of the Federal government to deal with crime: "If LEAA were to be eliminated or cut back to a point of ineffectiveness, it would mean that the national government had abdicated its leadership role in criminal justice at a time when local government needs Federal assistance."

Citing the need for change in policing, the forum statement applauded LEAA for having "prodded the criminal justice system into a great deal of beneficial change, self-examination and a willingness to innovate."

The PERF pronouncement suggested that politics might be a major motivator behind the proposed LEAA cutback. "If the nature of crime were better understood, or if crime were a national political issue of the intensity of the 1960's, the need for a sustained Federal leadership role would be unquestioned," the chiefs said.

April 7, 1980

Scotland says 'aye' to increased police manpower; pope wants US cops to mount a drug war; in India the blind are beating the blind

Scotland brings many local forces up to strength; others still low

While police forces throughout the United States are trying to cope with personnel cuts brought on by fiscal restraints, Scotland is not skimping on its law enforcement manpower, having recently brought its total police strength to a record 13,214.

According to the British magazine *Security Gazette*, the Scottish forces are only 60 officers below their planned establishment of 13,274 following the best police recruitment figures ever recorded in Scotland.

One member of the British Parliament, Donald Stuart, surmised that a recent pay increase for police recruits had led to the manpower windfall. But Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment at the Scottish Office, said that there was no evidence to support Stuart's theory.

"It is not possible to identify the effects of any particular pay increases on recruitment," Rifkind said.

The infusion of new recruits has resulted in a certain lopsidedness among the Scottish forces. Fife Police are 18 above their scheduled manpower complement, with 671 men, and four other forces are also slightly above strength.

Meanwhile, four forces are under their establishment. The large Strathclyde agency, with 6,905 members, is 72 officers under its budgeted strength.

Papal drug war expected, as pope meets with top American cops

Several leading American legislators and law enforcement officials met with Pope John Paul II in Vatican City recently to discuss the pope's interest in mounting an international war on narcotics abuse.

The Chicago *Sun-Times* discovered last month that John Paul II told the U.S. delegation that he was eager to help fight drug abuse and he asked for proposals on how the Vatican could best deploy its resources in the battle.

Representative Lester L. Wolff (D-New York), chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, arranged the hour-long papal audience, leading a delegation that included DEA head Peter B. Bensinger, IACP president Joseph S. Dominelli and Representative Benjamin A. Gilman (R-New York).

As a result of the meeting, Wolff is drafting a list of specific ways in which the Catholic Church can take action on the narcotics problem. It is expected that the pope will institute a parish-level anti-drug program in the United States and other interested countries.



The pope and his guests had discussed several drug-related topics, including the growing use of the tranquilizer PCP, commonly known as angel dust. Formerly used to anesthetize animals, the narcotic has become the drug of choice among many young Americans.

Under the initial stages of the pope's planned program, parish priests, parent and children would be alerted to new developments in the narcotics war and the need for cooperating with anti-drug agencies.

Police beating of blind marchers prompts official protests in India

Police in New Delhi inspired an onslaught of public outrage last month when they allegedly beat up a group of blind and otherwise handicapped men who had marched to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's house to ask for improved conditions.

Gandhi was one of the first officials to deplore the police action, telling a lower house of Parliament that she regretted the

incident and ordering a judicial report on the matter later this month.

According to various news reports, blind marchers had been taking part in International Day for the Disabled, a demonstration on March 16. A squad of officers, armed with bamboo clathris, reportedly beat the protesters as they approached Gandhi's residence.

Home Minister Zail Singh issued a statement to the lower house of Parliament, commenting on the "allegation." The remark prompted members to wave newspapers and articles on the attack in an attempt to repudiate the minister's use of the word "alleged." About 40 of the protesters stormed out of the Parliament chamber.

The remaining officials appointed a commission to determine if "force by police" had been used. The blind had been demanding that they be treated as a special "backward class" given rights and privileges normally reserved for minority tribes.

Study finds that most states have tightened discretion in sentencing

The national trend toward reducing judicial and parole board discretion closed out strongly in the last decade, with 18 states enacting mandatory sentencing statutes and five others adopting some form of determinate sentencing during 1979.

The figures, which were compiled for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, were released in a study last month as part of the bureau's Uniform Parole Reports series.

"Two divergent and perhaps contradictory motivations seem to have prompted [the] political concern with indeterminate sentencing," the report said. "The first is the growing public alarm over the continued rise in crime. . . . The other element of discontent lies in the inequities, arbitrariness and unfairness to offenders attributed to the system of indeterminate sentencing."

Tracing the trend, the survey noted that during the past three years types of mandatory sentencing became law in 27 states and were under consideration in 14 others. Five states have bills pending, and 13 have yet to grapple with the viability of the concept.

Several states adopted legislation designed to protect a parolee's rights last year. Pennsylvania and Tennessee enacted laws providing offenders with the right to

have a lawyer during parole hearings, while Indiana passed legislation giving inmates the right to review criminal history files prior to parole hearings.

Entitled "A National Survey of Related Legislation Enacted during the 1979 Legislative Session," the report was written by Michael Kannensohn, Council of State Governments. Copies can be obtained by writing to the Criminal Justice Reference Service, 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Probation group for journal article

The New York State Probation Association is soliciting outside contributions for the 1980 edition of the annual journal.

To be considered for publication, scripts must deal with probation, crime control, delinquency prevention, and community corrections. Submissions should not exceed 15 double-spaced written pages.

"Published annually, the *Journal of Probation and Paroles*, is nationally distributed and widely recognized in the criminal justice community," a press notice said. "Subscribers include colleges, universities, organizations, and agencies in the United States as well as several foreign countries."

For additional information, contact Anthony J. Czarnecki, Editor, NYSPOA, P.O. Box 114, Canastota Station, New York, NY 10013. Submission deadline is June 30, 1980.

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

Preface by

P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

Paperbound 120 pages \$2.95

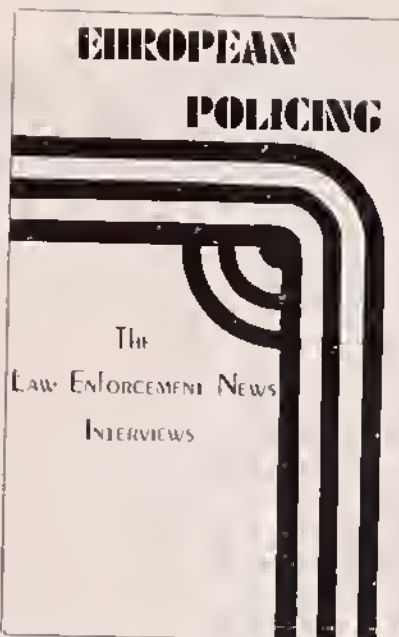
To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Please send me _____ copies of *European Policing* at \$2.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences Day Classes

M-F: 9-5, 7 weeks commencing Sept. 15, 1980. For information call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 267-3838, 17 Battery Pl., New York, NY 10018.

First lesson: keep a stiff upper lip!

PERF & LEAA bring Bramshill-type training to US police executives

The Bramshill tradition of providing special training for police managers and executive in Great Britain reached the American shore last month, when the Police Executive Research Forum and LEAA announced the creation of the Senior Management Institute at Osgood Hill.

Located on a 160-acre estate in North Andover, Massachusetts, the institute plans to offer four-week training courses taught by faculty from some of the nation's top university schools of business and public administration.

In a joint announcement, LEAA administrator Homer Broome and PERF president Bruce R. Baker, the police chief of Portland, Oregon, explained the rationale behind the formation of the Osgood Hill school. "Many of the most productive managers in business and government benefit from the first-rate education provided by business schools affiliated with major universities," they said. "The program we are announcing today will make available to senior managers, who someday will be police chiefs, elements of the best management education and training now being offered at university professional schools."

The selection criteria for appointment to the 40 spots in the institute will be stiff, according to PERF's executive director, Gary P. Hayes. Applicants will be reviewed by an independent committee consisting of a police chief, a criminal justice educator, a member of the institute faculty, and an expert in management training.

The panel will consider each applicant's potential for promotion to the position of

police chief in his department or another urban law enforcement agency. To be eligible for review, a candidate must occupy a senior management position in his agency, involving significant responsibility for policy development, personnel supervision, and for carrying out various department functions, Hayes noted.

Broome and Baker indicated that the program has come at the right time. "The goal is to provide senior police managers with up-to-date, tested concepts and practices used in business and government," they stated. "The current demands to increase police productivity, to work within severe municipal fiscal restraints and to provide greater levels of service require a sophisticated, tough management professionalism which this new program seeks to enhance."

Describing Osgood Hill as "a national center for educating and training America's future police leaders," Hayes observed that the institute would open its doors to the first 40 appointees this July 7 for a training session that would commence on August 1.

Osgood Hill, the PERF director added, will provide "a setting conducive to studying the best available management theory and practice, examining innovative solutions to organization problems, and exploring issues important in managing public service organizations effectively."

Michael Farmer, who has been selected as the institute's director, provided a run-down of the school's planned curriculums, citing such general categories as strategy and policy, planning and control, organizational structure and behavior, labor rela-



An artist's conception of the main building at Osgood Hill, the site of the training center. tions and personnel, and managing operations.

"Among the topics to be covered are the local fiscal environment, relations with local government officials, program analysis and evaluation, budget development, dealing with external budget authorities, leadership styles, stress and conflict management, career development, performance appraisal, productivity, allocation of personnel, and computer information systems and data processing," Farmer said.

Apparently, Bramshill will not be the only school from which Osgood Hill will borrow a piece of tradition. "As reflected by the makeup of the faculty, the program employs the case-study method pioneered by the Harvard Business School," Farmer explained. "This rigorous method requires close and extensive reading of case material, uses corporate, public, and police agency cases and forces participants to apply the concepts and practices presented in each case to their own organizational

environment."

Five professors from the Harvard Business School — Joseph Bower, James Cash, Regina Herzlinger, Jay Lorsch, and W. Earl Sasser — have joined the institute's faculty. The instructional staff is rounded out by Professors Colin Oiver and Mark K. Moore of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Professor Kirby Warren of the Columbia University Business School, and Professor Robert Weinberg, who directs the Public Management Program at Boston University.

Tuition for the four-week program has been set at \$1,500. Room, board and all course materials are covered by the fee, but transportation and incidental expenses must be paid by the participant or his agency.

Application forms can be obtained by writing: Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006. Candidates and their chiefs must submit the completed forms by April 15.



YOU DESERVE IT

As a leading legal publisher in the United States, WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY places much pride and emphasis on its Criminal Justice Series.

We take great care in developing the contents. We stress the importance of maintaining a close and candid working relationship with our authors. The result: HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS.

Why do we bother? Because of YOU.

We think you have a tough job. We know in order for you to do your best, you need to be well-informed in all areas of law enforcement and criminal procedure. We know we can help make your job a bit easier... by providing you with succinct, up-to-date, and well-researched information.

Here is a round-up of our most recent titles:

LAW ENFORCEMENT HANDBOOK, Second Edition, Schwartz & Goldstein

FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, V. A. Leonard

POLICE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR, Roy Roberg

EFFECTIVE POLICE ADMINISTRATION, Second Edition, Henry W. More, Jr.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, John N. Ferdico

JUVENILE JUSTICE PHILOSOPHY, Faust & Brentlingham

INTRODUCTION TO PROBATION, Second Edition, Smith & Berlin

PRINCIPLES OF INVESTIGATION, Kenney & More

BASIC CRIMINAL LAW, Second Edition, Dix & Sharlot

CRIMINAL LAW: PRINCIPLES, CASES AND COMMENTS, Second Edition, Gardner & Manlan

For more information contact E. A. DUNN,
Toll-Free 800-328-9424, or write

WEST PUBLISHING CO.
50 W. Kellogg Blvd., P.O. Box 3526, St. Paul, MN 55165

AT WEST, WE THINK YOU DESERVE THE BEST.

Smooth sailing in Seattle

An interview with Patrick S. Fitzsimons,
police chief of Seattle, Washington

Patrick S. Fitzsimons was appointed chief of the Seattle Police Department in February 1979 after an extensive command career with the New York City Police Department.

The 49-year-old lawman joined the NYCPD 22 years ago, rising rapidly through the ranks to successively head a narcotics district, a homicide squad, a burglary squad, a youth division and a detective division. In 1970, he commanded the force's Field Internal Affairs Unit, was promoted as special assistant to the chief of patrol a year later, and became executive aide to the chief of detectives the following year.

Landing the post of commander of the police commissioner's Office of Programs and Policies in 1973, Fitzsimons moved up again a year later, becoming director of training for the entire 25,000-member department. He subsequently was promoted to the rank of deputy chief and took command of the busy Manhattan South area.

From 1978 until his move to Seattle last year, the executive served as an assistant chief of the NYCPD, heading the Office of Management Planning. As part of the job, he directed a 250-member headquarters staff that was responsible for citywide police planning, budgeting and new policy development.

The holder of a B.S. in education from Fordham University, Fitzsimons received his law degree from Fordham Law School in 1972 and was subsequently named a fellow of Harvard Law School's Center for Criminal Justice. While working in New York City, he served as an adjunct assistant professor in the graduate division of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Michael Balton.

LEN: You came to Seattle a little more than a year ago. What were some of the steps you took during your first year to familiarize yourself with the force?

FITZSIMONS: I think the thing to do is to try and get out as much as you can so you can meet the department and let them have an opportunity to ask you questions, so they can make up their own minds about you.

LEN: What do you see as some of the key moves that a new chief can make to establish his command?

FITZSIMONS: I should think it would be to get as much



Patrick S. Fitzsimons

two or three chiefs in a row that were here — one was an interim chief, he came in as that — so in a period of ten years they've had a lot of chiefs. In the last five years they had a four-year chief and an interim chief while they were searching for a new one.

LEN: So then things were relatively shipshape when you arrived?

FITZSIMONS: Well, yes. It wasn't as a reform chief that I was brought in, certainly.

LEN: How did your years of experience in New York help prepare you to become the chief of a major city?

FITZSIMONS: I think I've had a variety of experience in New York, working in patrol duties, patrol command experience, detective duties, detective command experience, staff duties and staff command experience. I've had a variety of jobs, and certainly the volume of work in New York is such that you get a lot of experience quickly.

'Affirmative action is hard to deal with, but you can try. . . It bothers people that because they are white and male they only get roughly one-third the opportunity for promotion.'

knowledge as you can get concerning the people that are working in the department, and take a little time before making some of the decisions as to who should be in the leadership roles and command spots.

LEN: A recent newspaper article described you as projecting a strong "street cop" image. Is that something you work on consciously, or is it a natural outgrowth of your experience as a patrol officer?

FITZSIMONS: I don't work on it consciously. I think it's based on the principle that you should try to know what's going on and show an interest in what the officers are doing.

LEN: Would you say that you were brought to Seattle as a reform chief?

FITZSIMONS: No.

LEN: Weren't there in fact problems with the Seattle force before you got there, as far as corruption or police misconduct were concerned?

FITZSIMONS: There was no immediate problem. Ten years ago there were problems. I don't think I was brought here as a reform chief, and the problems of ten years ago certainly didn't motivate any change.

LEN: According to the Seattle Times, there had been a rather rapid turnover of police chiefs. Was that simply a political problem?

FITZSIMONS: I think it might have been the political scene more than anything else. One chief was here for four years. When the mayor left there was an interim chief for a year while they were searching for a new chief. Ten years ago, when they did have their problems, there were

continually add minorities and women to the list

LEN: Does the department's promotion policy to that?

FITZSIMONS: Yes, but in all of these cases the is the candidate pool. If you have enough can the pool, it's an easy job, but if you have ver very difficult to do the job fairly.

LEN: Has the affirmative action policy affected any way?

FITZSIMONS: Yes, certainly. It's something th the motivation of people to study and to vie partment as giving them an opportunity to pr their own merits. It's hard to deal with, but you can try by trying to make the best choices tha and trying to do as fair a job as you can. It sti people that because they are white and male only get roughly one-third the opportunity fe tion.

LEN: Are you working with a 1:1:1 formula?

FITZSIMONS: We have a goal. It isn't a hard an rule, but we've been trying to promote a minori or a female person with every white person. ticular goal has caused, in some instances, rough of three spots to be available to white males, a very hard fact of life to get over if you've been real hard and studying and trying to get promote

LEN: Does that policy affect the department's in any way?

FITZSIMONS: No, it doesn't. We have a very p partment and people are dedicated to their wor we've reaped the benefits of having a dedicate ment, so I don't see it as hurting the efficiency i In some cases it may.

LEN: You've been described as a workaholic feel that any big-city chief has to put in a sizabl of hours to deal with the complexities of the job

FITZSIMONS: I think that chiefs in major cit an incredible number of hours. Their time is their own. If they're not actually at their desk with a police matter, they are doing somethi community. The community also wants to see hear from you personally, so you're also in community events and going out to meet peo community, things like that. So there's a big de on what normally would be your own time if y businessman, and it's not unusual to work

LEN: What are some of the other elements th police chief successful in heading a department?

FITZSIMONS: I suppose having a lot of reso now would probably help, if you could pay fo grams that you want and take care of the imp flation on the working force. I suppose that w lot to improve morale and help you to put peo the street and make police officers more visil people they serve, I think that would help you b ful, but these are difficult times and you don't luxury of having all the resources you might like

LEN: Do you put a lot of time into drawing up get in order to win certain things from the city tration?

FITZSIMONS: Well, certainly the budget proces a lot of time; we put an awful lot of time into not simply to get more, it's also to evaluate w doing and to see if we're using our resource

LEN: A recent news article said that you have that legends are made of." How would you des own administrative style?

FITZSIMONS: I think it would be difficult i describe my administrative style. I try as muc to show interest in what's going on and to people. However, I'm sure you'd have a variet ceptions, depending on who you talk to, beca you're in this particular position you're also th narian for the department, you also set a tor department, so certainly not everyone would a what you're doing.

LEN: The same news account noted that you rec to exercise your authority as a disciplinarian in t a few officers. What were the circumstances

FITZSIMONS: They were routine investigation

Continued

'The frustration of our system is that we haven't dealt effectively with the people who are committing most of the crimes. I think we've identified them, I think we've presented them in court, but we have not dealt effectively with them.'

Continued from Page 8

course of a year on individual officers, and there were some terminations that we had for dereliction or for conduct unbecoming an officer.

LEN: On the whole, then, you would say that corruption is in check in Seattle.

FITZSIMONS: That's right. There is nothing widespread or organized, anything like that; just individual cases that would happen in any large force working in a metropolitan area.

LEN: The Seattle Times seemed to indicate that there might have been some police/community problems, especially with the minority community in Seattle. As an administrator, what can you do to improve that?

FITZSIMONS: One of the things you can do is to be willing to listen and to make yourself available to the minority community so that you can hear what their concerns are and then try to address them. I think they have an impression that the police chief is willing to listen and certainly that the department has been responsive in a lot of ways. The affirmative action program certainly helps, and a certain openness in dealing with them helps, so we've been experiencing a reduction in complaints, which is a nice sign, and generally getting a good deal of support from minority communities.

LEN: Do you feel community crime prevention programs also play a part in improving police/community relations?

FITZSIMONS: I do. We've just been able to constitute a new crime prevention division in the department. We had a kind of fragmented effort that was spread throughout this department and one or two other city agencies, and we've been able to consolidate it in the police department, giving it renewed thrust. I appointed a woman as the commander, a Captain Noreen Skagen, and she has a tremendous background in community relations and crime prevention.

LEN: What sort of things are planned for that program?

FITZSIMONS: A lot of them will be the things that you certainly would be familiar with; they won't be unique in too many ways. There's certainly getting into different neighborhoods and helping them to organize to present a tougher target, to give them some specifics as to block watches, property identification programs, and also use of Vadar alarms in burglary-prone areas, commercial areas, things like that. A lot of them are not too new, but we hope to do, possibly, some innovative things in some of the schools. We do have a school component of the crime prevention unit, so we'll try to get into that and deal with crimes that have a particular impact on a certain group of people, the elderly and the young.

LEN: Do you think the trend in citizen volunteerism in police work will grow through the 1980's as budgets are eaten up by inflation?

FITZSIMONS: Yes, I've seen some indications around the country, seen more evidence of the public helping the police, and coming to the aid of the police in some rather serious situations. I think people want to live in a much better and safer environment and they're going to help. The police have never had a problem with the public. Even back in 1973, when they said that the police were really not appreciated among the minority communities, some Federal studies that came out two years later disproved all that. Even in the minority communities the residents were hard-pressed by crime and really wanted more police.

LEN: You've instituted an in-service training program for your people in Seattle. Was training lacking before you arrived?

FITZSIMONS: No, the economic situation here and the attempt to keep patrol availability up to par caused a cut-back in some programs; planning, crime analysis and training were all affected by the economic situation. If you have a pretty well-trained and motivated department you can probably do that for a short period of time, but after a while it begins to tell on your performance and on a lot of other factors that generally cost you money. So I think that if you're in hard times I don't see cutting training.

LEN: What does the present program encompass?

FITZSIMONS: It's relatively new, and for the first time people are going back to the classroom. They'll get five individual days of instruction a year per person. The first segment, of course, is we're using two days now to update

on laws, new laws that have been put on the books; we're using that time to train people about new ordinances.

LEN: Is the training already starting to have an impact on departmental operations?

FITZSIMONS: Certainly in regard to the law, yes. I would like them to do more in terms of people-handling skills; that, of course, is in the embryo stage, and we're just putting the programs together.

LEN: Are there similar plans to upgrade recruit training?

FITZSIMONS: I've already instituted a field training officer program. We've specially selected our field trainers from the patrol force and sent them to school. They are now considered adjunct faculty and they have a curriculum to cover in the field and have reporting forms so they can report on the student officer's performance. I think that goes a long way to bolstering the academy training and to providing the student with an opportunity to enter the real world in a semi-protected situation.

'The ideal police officer is someone who likes his job, basically, is positive about it, likes to work with people, and is able to handle ambiguity — because his job is full of it.'

LEN: Would you say that the field training is even more important than the classroom instruction?

FITZSIMONS: I think it's very important. If you were in a police agency that couldn't afford academy training, the single best thing to do is to put the new officers with the very best and most positive police officers you can find.

LEN: How would you describe the "ideal" police officer?

FITZSIMONS: I think the ideal police officer is someone who likes his job, basically, is positive about his job, likes to work with people, is able to handle ambiguity — because his job is full of it — able to work with people who are sometimes at their worst kind of behavior and not get emotional. There are officers who are like that; they enjoy the job, they enjoy their work and they're able to handle frustration and able to handle people pretty well. They don't take the job home with them and they have good family lives. I think that's roughly the ideal officer.

LEN: Do you think current screening methods for officer candidates are sufficient in choosing people like that?

FITZSIMONS: A lot more work should be done on that. There are some very knotty legal problems, of course. If we could get a profile of who not to take, maybe we could use it in some other systems, like who not to let out on the street on parole, based upon experience. There's a lot more work that can be done to develop better profiles for police officers and better screening methods that ultimately would stand the test of court, because that's really the goal.

LEN: You mean as far as the department or the city government being sued for police abuse?

FITZSIMONS: I think if you were to deny someone the opportunity based on a criteria or standard of some kind, despite that fact that you're using a psychological criteria, it would get exactly the same attack as the height standard or any other standard that we've had such as physical agility, and unless you're able to support it, you won't be able to maintain it.

LEN: Has the Seattle P.D. been able to maintain its other standards in the face of such attacks?

FITZSIMONS: We do have an entry process, a selection process, that does have components to test physical agility and upperbody strength and the like, and also there's a written academic Civil Service exam, but generally speaking they're not very rigorous.

LEN: Were they scaled down recently, perhaps for affirmative action reasons?

FITZSIMONS: Yes, they have been.

LEN: How does Seattle's crime rate compare with that of other large cities?

FITZSIMONS: In the last several years I would say it was fairly typical. However, we do not see the increases in homicide that you will see in other cities this year, and robbery doesn't have the same impact here. It's relatively the same but you don't have any alarming increases as you might see in other cities. We're fairly typical when it comes to larcenies and burglaries. Auto theft is up, rape is up, but it's a fairly typical pattern in that regard.

LEN: Do you foresee the crime rate escalating in Seattle and throughout the nation as a consequence of the economic climate?

FITZSIMONS: When you talk about crime rates, there's so many factors that are involved that it's hard to say that you can attribute it to just one. We've seen increases in crime in the last ten years when there were plenty of jobs and the times were good, there were lots of dollars around, and there was money being poured into better housing, better education, and for all of that money and all of those resources, we didn't see crime go down. So it would be hard at this point to say, well, due to inflation crime is going up. Certainly inflation is a factor in considering the increases in crime; I would think it would be related to the larceny/burglary picture more than anything else. We are seeing increases across the country, despite the fact that the number of people in the age group that is generally regarded as committing most of the

crime — 15 to 25 year old males — is shrinking. Normally you would hope that this might be followed by a reduction in crime, but we're not seeing that.

LEN: You're working to implement a centralized crime analysis system in Seattle. What are the details of that project?

FITZSIMONS: Basically, the goals are twofold. First, to get much better data on the crime picture so that we can better use our own resources, and when I say resources I mean broadly, in terms of patrol, investigations, case preparation on recidivist criminals or people we suspect are committing a great deal of crime. Then, of course, the other part of it would be to feed the information out to the community through your crime prevention organization to harden the targets and give them the information they need to be a little bit safer in their daily life.

LEN: Is the system related to geocoding?

FITZSIMONS: Yes. Geocoding ultimately will help us to be able to get information as to what's happening in a particular part of the city much more quickly.

LEN: A citizen's committee is currently reviewing procedures for complaints against officers. Was the review initiated by the department?

FITZSIMONS: Yes.

LEN: What need did you see for that?

FITZSIMONS: Well, it's a difficult system and it's generally a system that's not well understood by the citizens or by the officers. Interestingly, the internal affairs — I.I.S., the Internal Investigations Section — is generally viewed by the officers as being headhunters, and by the citizens as being whitewashers. It's a tough job to be in, but then the process itself is one that has implications of administrative law, constitutional law, there is labor contract law involved because some part of the process is written into a labor contract. So in order to do a review, what you want to find out is just how effective this is, is the system operating as well as it might, and can it be improved.

LEN: That seems to be rather universal, that the cops would resent internal affairs investigators, and citizens would resent them for completely different reasons. Is there anything that can be done to bridge that gap?

Continued on Page 10

Errata

Due to an audio problem, a transcription error in last month's LEN interview with Chief Victor Cizanckas resulted in a misstatement of fact. Chief Cizanckas should have been quoted as saying "In the Stamford Police Department we're talking about ninety percent honest cops..."

Fitzsimons: long hours bring good results

Continued from Page 9

FITZSIMONS: Information, I should think, to help both sides understand the processes necessary. When you start to look at the cases that are in that system, very often half of them have to do with people who have already been arrested and they're complaining about the manner of the arrest. Then there's a certain number of cases in which people made complaints and then don't follow up on them, or won't cooperate with the investigators. Whether they make the complaints in good faith or just to irritate the officers, we don't know; there's probably a mix. Some of these cases, of course, are motivated by civil suits, where they brought the case to get on record and the attorney for the complainant won't let them proceed while he goes ahead with the civil case.

Then there's a certain number of cases where you have to take disciplinary action, and you are always caught in a situation where there are officers out there trying to do their job in a rather difficult situation and then after the fact, when everybody has calmed down — and sobered up in some cases — the case takes on a rather different implication, and one thinks that the officers were out there picking on people. So it's hard sometimes in this process to decide whether it's a case where an officer is using people and clearly exceeding his authority, or whether he was using reasonable force. The great debate is "did he use just enough." There are some cases, of course, where the fact pattern is so obvious that you sometimes end up with criminal charges.

LEN: You're currently involved in revamping the force's personnel staffing schedule. Why is that necessary?

FITZSIMONS: Well, when you look at the factors that affect your availability, you become aware — vacation selections are one factor, so is sick time, military leave. If someone's in the reserve, all the military leave generally occurs within a three-month period. Sometimes that leave is mandated by state law, but you certainly would want to know how these factors affect your availability and, if possible, do something rational about spreading it out.

LEN: Earlier this year Seattle enacted an ordinance which limits police intelligence operations. What prompted passage of that bill?

FITZSIMONS: I think it's a combination of factors. The abuses that they're speaking about occurred ten years ago — if in fact there were abuses. It consisted mainly of officers in the intelligence section putting into a general file a number of newspaper clippings. So at some point during the confirmation proceedings of a police chief about six years ago, he announced that he had destroyed all of these papers in order to make himself look a little better with the council, and that was what triggered a reaction, because nobody knew at that time that officers had thrown newspaper clippings into a file. So that was six years ago, and then, come 1980, you have an ordi-

nance. I think the ordinance is motivated more by the desire to have a national model, a desire on the part of certainly the National Lawyers Guild, who worked very hard on it. The National Lawyers Guild was in a unique position, too, because two of their members were now members of city government and were working directly on the bill.

LEN: What restrictions does it place on your intelligence-gathering operations?

FITZSIMONS: The focus is very broad, because instead of focusing on the intelligence unit it focuses on what questions an officer may ask in the street, and therefore in pursuing any kind of investigation, from burglary to homicide. If officers ask questions about politics or religion or sex, they are in an area where they would have to do additional paperwork to get authorization before they can proceed. It's rather broad ordinance, and it has a very expensive training package because the ordinance has ten chapters and 43 sections. It requires two full days of training per person — that means all persons, not just sworn officers, but civilian personnel as well — and for us it's a \$250,000 start-up package. Then we've put on an extra attorney because it allows for civil suits based on an ordinance violation, and you don't have to prove damages, it has liquidated damages. So in that sense it would probably create a little more work for us in the legal end, and certainly we expect more paperwork, so we have an administrative cost to consider.

The problem with it is that it's a situation that could cause — I hate to use the words "chilling effect" because it's been so worn out — but certainly when you want your officers to be positive and to go out and prevent crime, it encourages them to be reactive and wait for the thing to happen before they actually start. It also affects the inter-agency sharing of information. Coming from New York, you know that there are lots of people who are quite sophisticated about these things, and it doesn't just focus on political activities. Certainly the organized criminals can use it simply by using a political club as a shield. You saw the Italian-American Civil Rights League and Joe Columbo operating out of that some years ago. Then you saw the F.A.L.N. [Puerto Rican terrorist group] operating out of a church, and that's the kind of thing that can happen. Once you have that, you have a kind of protected class where it's even more difficult to get at them. So the people who might benefit from this kind of legislation, if they're clever enough, are organized criminals, corrupt politicians and of course terrorists.

LEN: So you would say this ordinance can be both costly and dangerous.

FITZSIMONS: That's right.

LEN: What are some of your long-term goals for the Seattle Police Department?

FITZSIMONS: Well, a rather simple goal, really: I would

like the department to get closer to the community. I think that if the department and the community came closer together they can do an awful lot more than might if they were separated. I would like to make the department a little more flexible in terms of being able to respond to what might be in the times that are coming upon us, because with continuing inflation and possibility of a recession, it might mean that we will have to deal with entirely new problems. So our structure should be such that it gives us the flexibility to do

Better use of information, certainly, is a goal, and crime analysis and geocoding. I also want a career development program for the department. I would like to groom our future managers and executives right now and I think that should start right at the police officer level or the civilian employee level, to bring them up and give them opportunities to develop themselves. I like to do an assessment, for example, and give them guidance as to the kind of formal education they should pursue on their own, and if they're willing to do that the department should provide them with certain expertise to help them.

LEN: Is such a plan being drafted along those lines?

FITZSIMONS: I've put together a committee of sergeants and some experienced sergeants who are working on an outline for what they would consider to be criteria for first-line supervisors.

LEN: On the whole, would you say that the law enforcement system in this country is working well?

FITZSIMONS: Given the parameters, I think it is. One frustration of our system is that we haven't dealt effectively with the people who are committing most of the crimes. I think we've identified them, I think we've sentenced them in court, but we have not dealt effectively with them. If you look at the national averages, you find that there's a lot of crime, there's a huge number of arrests, and the people are sent to a rather limited number of correctional facilities which haven't been very effective. They don't get rehabilitated, and there's a lot of people who say that they get worse in jail. The other side of the coin is that they're not kept out of society very long if they're dangerous; they're right back on the streets again.

LEN: What can the Federal Government do to correct that situation?

FITZSIMONS: I really don't know what the Feds can do. Right now they're cutting billions of dollars out of their budget trying to get a balanced budget. They certainly poured an awful lot of money into LEA research and trying to figure out what to do. They poured money into rehabilitation programs, diversion programs, trying to lower the incidence of crime. When we put money into education, we've put money into hoping that we would somehow attack crime, and one frustration of it all is that we haven't.

The fury in Philly: layoffs & lawsuits bring hard times

Continued from Page 1

those who are laid off," he noted.

Furloughed police workers have already started to return to the department in dribs and drabs since the March 1 layoffs, however. "We have hired back some of our civilian telephone answerers," the department spokesman said. "Our emergency number was having a lot of rings. People were complaining that they were having trouble getting through to us. Fortunately, nothing ever affected life or limb or any of that kind of thing, but we did hire back 28 civilian telephone operators."

Guinn had a different view of the civilian recall, noting that "the city knew that it goofed up when it laid these people off. They just cut, cut."

In a separate move, the city reinstated 32 female officers who had been furloughed. "The Justice Department was going to take us to court," the police spokesman said. "These are patrol officers who would have been hired had they not been blocked by the Rizzo Administration back in 1975. . . . If they had been hired back, rather than go through a court

battle."

Guinn noted that while the FOP was pleased with the call-backs because more officers would be on the street, the group does not approve of "preferential treatment." "We just think that the last laid off should be the first hired, but the city solicitor made an opinion and we have not fought it."

Justice Department activity in Philadelphia has not been limited to forcing the reinstatement of women officers. Federal officials have announced that they plan to take their police brutality suit against the city to the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals later this month.

The suit, which charged several former city officials with condoning a widespread pattern of brutality, was dismissed last December by U.S. District Judge J. William Ditter Jr. The judge had questioned the Attorney General's authority to bring such an action against municipal force.

Although Justice Department officials have indicated that the suit is being appealed to reinstate the department's right to file similar actions in other

jurisdictions, the Green Administration is apparently not buying the claim.

"Philadelphians can and are running the police department well and properly," he said in a recent press release, which noted that City Solicitor Alan J. Davis has been instructed to "defend the department and our stewardship of it."

Apparently, the legitimacy of the Federal brutality suit is one of the few things the mayor and the FOP can agree on. "That's bullshit in plain English," Guinn said of the suit. "There's no more brutality here than there is anywhere else."

Describing the suit as "comical," the FOP leader indicated that the legal action was aimed at former mayor Frank Rizzo. "The DA has a police brutality unit and a couple of days after Rizzo left office they announced: 'We don't need it anymore.' So it was nothing but politics and it's the same with the Justice Department."

At present, the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office has another police matter to investigate — allegations of cheating on a sergeant's promotional examination. An article in the Philadelphia

Inquirer, written by William K. Mann, indicated that ten of the men who were in the top 40 on the test have professional or personal ties with leaders of the FOP or to the top corner of the department.

"The commissioner [Morton B. Monahan] has been saying for the past few years that until the personnel director or District Attorney complete their investigation, he will not promote," the department spokesman said. "He doesn't want to promote off a tainted list."

Applauding the commission decision, Guinn agreed that an investigation is in order, but he emphasized that the probe probably would not uncover wrongdoing.

While Guinn noted that the FOP "direct response" to the charges that some of its officials might have had a part in alleged cheating, he did take exception to the author of the *Inquirer* article. "Facts, we don't correspond Marimow," he declared. "Every article he writes about the police department is anti-police."

We read and review. . .

The systems within the system; correctional counseling

Introduction to Police Administration: A Systems/Behavioral Approach With Case Studies. By Robert Sheehan and Gary W. Cordner. Addison Wesley Publishing Company Inc. Reading, Mass., 1979. 479 pages.

The central premise of this text is that police organizations are open behavioral systems composed of interdependent and interrelated subsystems (people, bureaus, divisions, units, etc.). Each of these subsystems is viewed in one or more of three ways: as a system in and of itself; as a subsystem interacting with the total system, or one which interacts with other subsystems.

Inherent in this perspective is the concept of organizational administration that involves the behavior of people, the way they perceive themselves and others, the way they communicate with one another and work together, and the way they relate to one another both from within and outside the organizational setting. Sheehan and Cordner emphasize human behavior as a relevant ingredient in the administrative process, and they attempt to describe those aspects of behavior which they believe most notably affect the management of police organizations.

The text is divided into five major sections, with six case studies provided to reinforce the concepts set forth in the book. Part I serves as an introduction to the study of police administration, emphasizing several important frames of reference that the police manager and organizational

analyst alike will appreciate. Included in this introduction are the social, political, and democratic contexts of American law enforcement and police administration. The reader is also introduced to the systems approach to police administration.

The second part of the text deals with the traditional perspective of police administration. Thirty basic police subsystems tasks are defined and explained. Chapter four presents the basic principles of police organizations, providing a useful guide for organizing police and functions personnel. Also included is the identification and examination of the basic functions of police management, system building and organization, plus the usual management topics of planning, staffing, directing and control.

Part III's central theme is the human or behavioral perspective of police administration. The authors attempt to provide the reader with some clues for understanding why people behave as they do in organized settings. The second section addresses organizational behavior in terms of groups rather than individuals, using what is basically a sociological approach as compared with the psychological discussion of individual behavior. The third section, chapter nine, discusses leadership in relationship to management theory, highlighting the similarities as well as the differences between the two.

Part IV discusses the flow perspective of police administration, emphasizing organi-

zational interaction rather than structures, principles, or people. Policies, procedures, and rules and regulations in police organizations — the forms of managerial guidance that provide the flow of direction from management to employees — are explored. Sheehan and Cordner argue that such guidance is critical in policing because the complexity and variety of tasks preclude complete predetermination of police behavior, while the important and sensitive nature of those tasks require that management exercise some direction and control.

The last major component, Part V, attempts to integrate the perspectives of organizational analysis and management discussed throughout the text. Although the authors discuss police administration from three main perspectives — traditional, human, and flow — the successful manager must recognize the interdependence and interrelated nature of these approaches.

Sheehan and Cordner's ideologies represent a new dimension in police administration. The relevance of their work transcends every aspect of organizational management and its applicability reaches every police agency regardless of size or location. The era of the police chief as a political

caretaker is quickly vanishing as today's top administrators, educated beyond parallel, strive toward achievement of new knowledge and skills. Sheehan and Cordner provide administrators and students with a different managerial perspective often overlooked in the law enforcement field.

—William S. Carcara

Correctional Casework and Counseling. By Hayes A. Hatcher. Prentice-Hall. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1978. 332 pages.

Correctional Casework and Counseling has been designed, according to the author, as a textbook for a first course in "correctional casework, counseling philosophy, and methods. Its design is intended to meet a demand for a clearer understanding of the work of the correctional counselor-caseworker: his goals, his objectives, his profession."

Correctional casework is the work performed by both professional and paraprofessional employees of voluntary and formal agencies who deliver services to the correctional client. These workers include probation and parole officers, court intake workers, managers of group homes, half-

Continued on Page 12

Insurance fraud guide gives a down-to-earth approach to the crime

A practical, "nuts-and-bolts" approach to counteracting insurance fraud was introduced last month in a new manual from the National District Attorneys Association.

Written as a primer on investigation and prosecution of the crime, the book includes chapters on arson-for-profit, property damage or loss, fraudulent personal injury claims, and fraud by insurance companies and agents.

"While the manual touches on theoretical approaches to fighting insurance fraud, it focuses on the practical nuts-and-bolts steps involved in investigating and prosecuting such criminal cases," an NDAA announcement noted. "The insurance industry estimates that \$1.5 billion is lost annually to fraudulent claims. Their estimates also indicate that one claim in ten is probably fraudulent to some degree."

Entitled *Insurance Fraud Manual*, the volume is the product of the Insurance Fraud Task Force of NDAA's Economic Crime Project, an ongoing program which is supported by grants from LEAA.

Copies of the manual can be obtained by writing: Economic Crime Project, National District Attorneys Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432, Chicago, IL 60611.

Bibliography on police complaints hits the stands

The Council of Planning Libraries recently published a bibliography covering information on citizen complaints against police in a form designed to provide an organized approach to questions of police conduct, responsibility and accountability.

"*Methods of Handling Complaints Against the Police* offers valuable insights for planners, as well as for government personnel," a publication announcement noted. "It is international in coverage and interdisciplinary in its scope."

The 32-page guide consists of two main sections, one outlining literature on the complaint review process, and the second providing sources on police accountability. Annotations are included on such topics as court remedies to complaints, administrative rule-making, and the advantages of internal reviews.

Written by Edwana D. Collins, the bibliography was compiled as a starting point for a study on the relationship between police performance measures and planning considerations.

Priced at \$5.00 per copy, the book can be ordered through: CPL Bibliographies, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Telephone: (312) 947-2007/2008.

POLICE STUDIES

Now in its second year of publication, *Police Studies: The International Review of Police Development* has established itself as a forum for researchers and scholars to discuss international law enforcement issues. *Police Studies* provides an exchange of ideas and techniques from contributors in police departments and academies and in universities and research centers. Among the topics discussed in articles are: police agency size, crime prevention, the role of the police executive, terrorism and the media, police collective bargaining, college education for police, the role of detectives in the police work, Victorian police, attitudes toward women police, productivity studies, and studies of police patrol work.

In accordance with the international scope of *Police Studies*, a number of articles have appeared in it concerning the police in foreign countries. During the last year and a half, articles have been published on the organization and functions of law enforcement agencies in England, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Canada, France, Scotland, Israel, and Japan. For scholars and police administrators interested in comparing American law enforcement organization with police in other countries, these articles have provided useful, alternative solutions to social and organizational problems facing American officials.

ISSN: 0141-2949 Spring, Summer, Winter, Fall \$20.00

To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Please send me *Police Studies* for one year (4 issues). Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$20.00.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Book reviews:

Correctional text provides an introduction to casework and counselir

Continued from Page 11

way house workers, juvenile detention and correctional specialists, and various caseworkers and counselors found in the loosely-defined bureaucratic motass known as the "correctional system."

The book provides a thorough introduction to correctional casework in its broadest sense. Chapters cover such areas as casework role and function, the correctional client, casework methods, diagnostic and investigative services, and treatment program models.

The final chapter, Issues and Trends in Correctional Counseling and Casework, is the most interesting of all to those not directly involved in this field, since it presents a general overview of the new approaches in the area. The corrections field has moved in the past century from incarceration and corporal punishment as ends in themselves to the various humanitarian

reforms such as the indeterminate sentence, parole and probation, community services, and various behavioral modification approaches. Humanistic progressivism and idealism best sums up this philosophy.

There is now a discernible movement away from the medical model, which characterized the correctional approach for decades, into a more realistic approach. Emphasis has been placed on educational programs, vocational training and similar activities in prisons.

The author quotes from Stephen Bennett approvingly:

"What the new — or renewed — philosophy says is this: Prisons are first for punishment, an essential means for upholding the law; second, they offer rehabilitation for those prisoners who seek it."

Hatcher presents many provocative issues and raises more questions than he

answers. Unfortunately, the most important question that society asks, "does a particular rehabilitation technique work," remains unanswered. In a decade of probing cost-benefit questions asked by policy-makers and the public alike, questions like "does it work?" are demanding answers.

Modern econometric studies show that correctional treatment has not worked. The director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Norman Carlson, stated: "The only thing we can say with certainty is that we still know comparatively little about how to deal effectively with offenders."

Recent econometric analyses by Isaac Erlich of the University of Chicago and others indicate that punishment does deter criminal behavior. Hatcher seems to have missed this point in his book. The task of the criminal justice system is clear: to produce justice as efficiently as possible

given the scarce operating re While the efforts of researchers in tions are to be applauded, it is ir to realize that the efforts in rehab thus far ate not sufficient to justify ment model approach in dealing a criminal offender.

—Daniel

Supreme Cou Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

against the use of immunized testi cases in which the witness in subs prosecuted for making false state In other words, the Supreme adopted the position advocated Courts of Appeals for the Sixth an Circuits, which allows any im testimony to be introduced at a false statements.

The Supteme Court also noted Fifth Amendment privilege again pulsory self-incrimination cannot to support an argument against any part of the immunized testimo admitted into evidence. The Co soned that at the time of the in grant, the Fifth Amendment "would not have protected him false testimony that he might late to give." The Court concluded future intention to make false state granted immunity "because of a compulsory self-incrimination is itself sufficient to create a 'substai real' hazard that permits invocatio Fifth Amendment."

In a concurring opinion, Brennan summed up the Court's the Fifth Amendment argument. from his own concurring opinion in *State v. Mundujano*, 425 U.S. 564 he explained that the Fifth Am "permits an individual to refuse to questions; but it does not give right to answer falsely."

(United States v. Apfelbaum, No. decision announced March 3,

D-FW car lots found to be a haven for thie

Continued from Page 3


surveillance in the underground areas.

Officials in New York, Los An, Chicago also reported that they ping up their battles against pa criminals. However, the statistics that the airport war is being lo; thieves.













At Los Angeles Internation thefts went up 68 petcent, fro 1978 to 163 in 1979. Thefts f jumped 96 percent, from 342 to thefts of auto parts climbed fro 256.

JFK's auto theft rate rose 32 during the same period, from 224 Thefts from autos inched up fro 179, while accessory thefts decli 601 to 470.

Despite the surge in D-FW's at figures, O'Hare maintained its f ranking in stolen cars among the Last year, 812 autos were taken c to 790 in 1978. Other incidents 45 percent, from 666 to 968,



TECHNICAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS

	AUDIO COUNTERMEASURES Protect against invasion of privacy. Detect and override illegal wiretapping and bugging. Tape recorder detection, surveillance spectrum receivers, telephone analyzers and more.	VOICE STRESS Mark II Voice Analyzer, 2001 Stress Decoder. Advanced capabilities, full training. Featuring exclusive conversation mode. Field-proven. Don't be fooled by substitutes.	
	COMMUNICATIONS/SOUND Longplay and miniature recorders, dial number printers, walkie-talkies, direction finding gear, wireless earphones. LEA is in step with your requirements and today's technology.	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY Low, medium, and high-level scramblers for telephone, radio, or data. And now, LEA introduces the Cypher Pad, an inexpensive, ultra-high level encryption device. Communicate with confidence.	
	OPTICAL SYSTEMS Night vision devices, remote observation by wireless, special lenses, ultra-miniature video camera, surveillance scope. Seeing is believing.	EMERGENCY/SAFETY Warning lights, flashers, sirens, flashlights, first aid, radiation detectors, lightbars, distress flares. Exclusive photo-luminescent paint, glows in dark.	
	SPECIAL SERVICES Voice stress training school, security analysis and consulting, full expert services, design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.	BOMB CONTROL Letter bomb detectors, bomb blankets, pouches, bomb suits, sniffers. Useful new letter bomb visualizer spray, to safely confirm the contents of suspect envelopes.	
	CONTRABAND DETECTION Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms and VIP's.	CRIMINALISTICS Evidence collection, invisible entrapment kits, fingerprint kits, narcotics testers, Lolo-fit. Extensive line of electronic and chemical investigative aids.	
	PERSONAL PROTECTION Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flares, power mile. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.	CROWD CONTROL Shock batons, helmets, riot shields, protective masks, less-than-lethal defense and dispersement aids. Self-contained, quick to deploy roadblock system.	
	SECURITY Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.	MISCELLANEOUS Police supplies, lock supplies, paper shredders, security books, courier cases, safety fuel tanks, hard to find items. Unlimited.	

☐ Rush me _____ copies of the ALL NEW LEA Products Catalog. Enclosed is my ten dollars per copy, which will be applied toward any future purchase.

☐ In addition, please send me _____ copies of the Science of Electronic Surveillance, at the special price of \$15 per copy. Revealing, state-of-the-art report. 175 pages.

COPYRIGHT 1979 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

PHONE _____

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.

88 HOLMES STREET, BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07109 U.S.A.
PHONE 201/751-0001 • TLX 642073 LEA BLVL • CABLE LEA

Books on the High Court fry Burger, present sketches of other justices

Prodigious in its staggering research, Written with elan and just the right balance of anecdote and hardcore fact. This is *The Brethren: Inside the Supreme Court* (Simon and Schuster), by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong, undoubtedly the best book yet on any U. S. Supreme

JAY ROBERT NASH'S CRIME JOURNAL

Court. Woodward, of Watergate fame, and Armstrong spent years culling documentation, apparently heavily aided by the justices' law clerks, and it shows, from personality profiles to supportive detail on the working court as a whole.

Though Chief Justice Warren Burger refused on all levels to cooperate with the authors, and it is no secret in their text that Woodward and Armstrong take elaborate pains to indict Burger and the other Nixon appointees for their conservative stances, this study of the court from 1969 to 1976 is a journalistic triumph. Never before has this ultra-secret court, with all the infighting of its members and the lobbying and politicking for majority opinion, been scanned so scrupulously as in this fascinating work.

Not a study but a competent compendium of U.S. Supreme Court justices, *Men of the Supreme Court* (Facts on File), by Catherine A. Barnes, presents thumbnail sketches of 26 justices from the period of 1945 to 1976, along with a helpful breakdown of the court's most important decisions.

Edwin P. Hoyt's *William O. Douglas* (Eriksson) is a short but highly readable biography of the Supreme Court's quintessential liberal and undoubtedly one of its most provocative, if not intellectually controversial members.

The third edition of *Labor and the Law* (Norton), by Charles O. Gregory and Harold A. Katz, should prove useful to any involved in the legalities of union labor. It is an excellent history of labor legislation, pinning in the days of the New Deal, and covering landmark employment cases and decisions in the areas of minorities, health, the aged, pensions, and women in the labor market.

An even older period of law — the very grass roots of our New England heritage — is revealingly portrayed in *Law and Society in Puritan Massachusetts* (University of North Carolina Press), by David Thomas Konig. The author's careful research into hundreds of legal cases in the colonies in the seventeenth century (1629-1692), including that wild period of witch-hunting that obsessed the courts, makes for informative and often provocative reading.

The Dictionary of Practical Law (Prenice-Hall), by Charles F. and Phyllis D. Hemphill, is one of the better works in this ever-changing field, with a host of current legal terms explained in simple, direct language.

Paul O'Dwyer's autobiography, *Counsel for the Defense* (Simon and Schuster), will not cause the earth to move for any in the field of law, but O'Dwyer's charming anecdotes concerning his boyhood and his most famous cases with underdog causes are impressive. One might have wished that he had written in length about the scandal surrounding his brother William, the one-time freewheeling mayor of New York who departed the city amidst accusations

and jeers. The omission is glaring.

Perhaps the most controversial civil rights case in United States history is presented in the most complete detail to date in Dan T. Carter's *Scottsboro* (Louisiana State University Press, paper). Carter chronicles the entire story of the dubious conviction of a group of black youths for gang rape aboard a freight train moving through Alabama on March 25, 1931, in the case that became the *cause celebre* for liberals and propaganda for communists during the lowest ebb of the great Depression.

For the writer and artist, *Making it Legal* (McGraw-Hill, paper), by Marion Davidson and Martha Blue, will prove to be invaluable, especially when it comes to knowing the intricacies of contracts involving artistic work. The authors have also included helpful directions on copyright laws (about which most artists today are sadly uninformed), tax breaks, and the legal restrictions of privacy, libel, implied warranties and the rules of negligence.

Included among a bevy of true cloak-and-dagger works this week are *In Search of Enemies* (Norton), by John Stockwell, a chilling account of the CIA's involvement in the Angola war of 1975 by the man who headed the intelligence agency's task force; Thomas Powers' *The Man Who Kept the Secrets* (Knopf), a sprawling, riveting biography of Richard Helms and a superb history of the CIA encompassing its coups and disasters and *The Falcon and the Snowman* (Simon & Schuster), by Robert Lindsey, about Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee, two American youths who were products of a self-indulgent California society of pot-smoking, stargazing intellectual dilettantes and who sold sensitive information about CIA satellites to the Russians before being jailed. Another book of current interest is *The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility* (Grosset & Dunlap), by William L. Moore in consultation with Charles Berlitz, which concerns the impossible fancy that the U.S. Navy, in secret experiments during 1943, was able to dematerialize a warship — rendering the destroyer Eldridge invisible while it was berthed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, sending it to Norfolk, Virginia, and then bringing it back to Philadelphia, all in a matter of seconds. For its next trick, the Navy will perform...

(Copyright 1979 by Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois 60614.)

Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submission to: Editor, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Crime Stoppers don't snitch; they put a stitch in crime

Nobody loves a snitch. But if you call him a "crime stopper" and give him a reward for information leading to an indictment, he'll get along without your love and he'll help you clear crimes.

That's the theory behind the Crime Stoppers organizations that are springing up around the country in the wake of the first successful program in Albuquerque, New Mexico. About 60 city and regional Crime Stoppers groups are now operating, though not all by that name; some go by such names as Silent Witness, Crime Alert, and Tip. So successful have Crime Stoppers programs become that later this year a conference will be held in Albuquerque to form a national organization, according to Detective Tim Kline of that city's police department.

There is, of course, nothing novel about using informants to solve crimes. The difference is that in Crime Stoppers programs, informants are aggressively sought out through regular newspaper stories and radio broadcasts, TV re-enactments of crimes, guarantees of anonymity for informants, and frequent announcements of payments for information. In Albuquerque, for example, the *Tribune* runs a front page story on the "crime of the week." Twelve local radio stations cover it with 60-second spots, and a TV station films a two-minute re-enactment of the crime for its Monday night news program.

Albuquerque Crime Stoppers has a special phone number for people who know something about the offense. Calls are given code numbers for subsequent communications and their anonymity is preserved unless they later agree to testify in court — which very few do. In those cases, Crime Stoppers has arranged to move them out of town. Payment for information ranges up to \$1,000 in cash, with an average of \$410 per informant.

Albuquerque Crime Stoppers is incorporated as a nonprofit organization with a civilian board of directors and private funding by businessmen and other citizens. It was started in September 1976 by Officer Greg Macaleese and his wife, a businesswoman. Officer Macaleese is now on a leave of absence and works in the governor's office to coordinate the 24 Crime Stoppers programs operating in New Mexico and to assist departments that want to join in.

In its first 39 months, Albuquerque Crime Stoppers has been instrumental in clearing 897 crimes, recovering \$887,500 worth of stolen property, and securing convictions of 193 of 194 defendants tried. "We're very pleased with the results," said Detective Kline, the Crime Stoppers coordinator.

Some civil libertarians have charged that because Crime Stoppers doubles its payment if an informant testifies in court, there may be a temptation for an informant to commit perjury or exaggerate his knowledge in order to insure a conviction and collect the higher payment. But says Kline, "in only about five cases has an informant agreed to testify. The defense attorney is going to jump all over him, and it's up to the prosecutor to show that the informant had firsthand knowledge of the crime. We haven't had a problem with it." Kline also pointed out that the police never base their case solely on the word of an informant. There has to be physical evidence and other witnesses.

One of the largest Crime Stoppers programs covers a seven-county area around Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. Eighty-three police and sheriff's departments cooperate in Crime Stoppers, Inc. of Minnesota, which started operating last June based on the Albuquerque model. Minnesota Crime Stoppers offers payments of up to \$2,500 (double that if an informant testifies in court). Staff administrators are Lt. Richard Levens of the Minneapolis Police Department and Ptl. Steve Golden of the St. Paul Department.

In its first eight months, said Golden, Crime Stoppers led to the clearance of about 100 crimes, recovery of property worth \$60,000, and a nine-for-nine record of convictions. "We're probably one of the more successful programs," he said. "The idea is spreading in Minnesota, and I believe that in two years it will be a statewide program."

Soon after founding Crime Stoppers in Albuquerque, Officer Macaleese put his finger on the reason why it works. "What we have done is elevate the role of informers," he explained. "Instead of being snitches, now they're Crime Stoppers. Instead of people looking down on them, it's become sort of camp in Albuquerque to come forward."

One of the keys to Crime Stoppers' success is the guarantee that no one need know who the informant was. In the program's early days, the defense in a drug-related murder case demanded disclosure of the informant's name. A district judge ruled that the name would remain confidential, with the result that informants in Albuquerque don't fear exposure.

Public interest is high and growing in communities that have Crime Stoppers, primarily because of the constant media barrage and the public's concern about crime. The program is well worth consideration by any police agency.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Be a hit at your next meeting...

... by providing the members of your criminal justice group with free copies of **Law Enforcement News**. Copies of **LEN** can be obtained by notifying us at least 30 days in advance of the date of your function. Please specify the number of papers required.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Assistant Professor, Kent State University has announced an opening for an assistant professor in a tenure track position at a regional campus of the university.

While a Ph.D. or ABD is desirable, candidates holding a master's degree will be considered, if strong in other areas of academic preparation. Five years of criminal justice field experience is required, preferably at supervisory or administrative levels. The minimum salary for this position will be \$15,000. The closing date for receipt of applications is May 1, 1980.

Send resume, letter of application, and three letters of recommendation to: Prof. George R. Fuller, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Stark Campus, 6000 Frank Road, N.W., Canton, OH 44720.

Chief of Police. The City of Ketchikan, Alaska is offering a salary of more than \$31,900 for a veteran to head its police force. The department serves commercial fishing, wood products and a tourist-oriented community of 8,000 residents, located in Southeast portion of the state.

Successful candidate will be responsible for a 25-person force and a \$1.1 million budget. Requires thorough, progressively responsible law enforcement experience with demonstrated leadership and administrative abilities, and thorough knowledge of modern police techniques, methods and management.

Submit resume to: Dan Anslinger III, Assistant to the City Manager, P.O. Box 7300, Ketchikan, AK 99901. Closing date is May 30, 1980.

Faculty Posts. Illinois State University has two tenure-track positions available. The first involves teaching in the area of organization and management in criminal justice, while the second involves teaching general law enforcement and criminal justice courses.

A Ph.D. is required for both positions. Candidates should have completed course work in criminal justice and criminology, and possess teaching experience. Experience in criminal justice is preferred but is not required. Salary is negotiable, determined by credentials. Successful applicants will be ranked at either the assistant or associate professor level.

Contact: Dr. Steven Cox, Chairperson, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. The deadline for applications is May 15, 1980.

Associate Professor of Criminal Justice/Department Chairman. Guilford College in Greensboro, North Carolina is seeking an experienced educator to head its criminal justice program which emphasizes a social-scientific and problem-solving approach.

A Ph.D. and competence in organizational decision-making and administration is required. Familiarity with criminal justice operations is desired. The position will be tenure track with salary commensurate to qualifications.

Send complete credentials, including graduate transcript and three letters of reference to: Dr. Ursula S. Colby, Guilford College, Greensboro, NC 27410.

Youth Division Instructors. The Innovative Diversion Project, a wilderness-based program for delinquent youth in Jefferson County, Kentucky, has openings for a senior instructor and an instructor.

The project takes juveniles into wilderness areas of the state in an attempt to provide growth and learning experiences. Activities include backpacking, rock climbing, spelunking, campcraft, and urban exploration. The 12-day course is designed for 14 1/2-to-15 year olds who are having difficulty coping with school of the community.

Successful candidates will be responsible for the efficient and safe operation of the field component, a task that will encompass planning, executing and leading all field activity. The instructors will teach climbing, spelunking, first-aid, map and compass use, safety, and other

related field skills. Additional duties include report writing and documentation, and participating in the screening process.

Qualifications for both positions are two years of experience in a similar type program, experience in working with juveniles, and the ability to work with community organizations and agencies. A college degree is preferred. The senior instructor's salary will range from \$12,000 to \$13,000, while the instructor will earn \$10,000.

For additional information, contact: David Wicks, Coordinator, Project I.D., Jefferson County Public Schools, J. Graham Brown Education Center, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 581-6577/4570.

Criminal Justice Coordinator. The New York State Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse is seeking an individual to oversee its criminal justice programs through its headquarters in Albany, New York.

Major responsibilities include program planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as policy development. Doctorate in criminal justice is preferred with experience in program planning and grant writing. Salary will be \$23,500.

Send vita to: Dr. Barbara Smith, Assistant Director, Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, 44 Holland Avenue, Albany, NY 12229.

Police Officer. Applications are currently being accepted for the position of police officer with the Indianapolis Police Department. The salary is \$12,136, and fringe benefits include excellent health and life insurance, complete uniforms and equipment, educational incentive pay, 14 vacation days, 10 paid holidays and 90 days sick leave.

Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 33, have weight proportional to height, normal hearing, and eyesight of at least 20/100, correctable to 20/20. Residence in Marion County will be required at the time of appointment.

For further information and application forms, contact: Indianapolis Police Department, 50 North Alabama, Indianapolis, IN 46224.

Probation/Parole Agents. The State of Michigan has opened competitive examinations for Probation/Parole Agents at the 09 and 11 levels. A bachelor's degree in social work, sociology, psychology, counseling and guidance, criminal justice, or corrections administration is required for both levels. In addition, one year of training and/or experience in professional probation or parole work with adult offenders is required for the Parole/Probation Agent 09 position, two years for the Agent 11-level position. Professional probation or parole work is defined as that for which a bachelor's degree is an entry requirement. Other combinations of education, training and experience may be permitted, and will be evaluated for individual cases.

Probation/Parole Agents at these levels must be willing to work in any assigned area of the State of Michigan, be on call 24 hours, and possess a valid driver's license and automobile. The salary range of Agent 09 is \$14,950-17,998, and for Agent 11 is \$16,996-20,900.

For information and application forms, contact: Detroit Regional Office, Michigan Department of Civil Service, 8th Floor, North Tower, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Detroit, MI 48226.

Police Officers. The Law Enforcement Applicant Processing Center (LEAPC) screens applicants for police positions with 27 police departments in Palm Beach County. Prompt processing is available for certified out-of-state law enforcement officers. Applications are kept on file for referral to agencies upon request. Positions are open continuously. The salary range for police officers in Palm Beach County is \$11,000 to \$19,000.

For further information, contact: LEAPC, Palm Beach Junior College, 4200 S. Congress Avenue, Lake Worth, FL 33461.

Investigators. The State of Texas Merit System Council has opened competitive examinations for investigative positions with the Department of Human Resources. Individuals selected for these positions will conduct investigations of complaints and allegations of fraud concerning programs of the department.

The position of Inspector II requires a four-year from an accredited college or university. full-time experience may be substituted for education on a year for year basis. Salary range is \$968-1,219.

The position of Inspector III requires a college plus one year of full-time experience in relations, law enforcement investigations, and regulatory activity. Salary range is \$1,104-1,391.

The position Senior Inspector on the Fr requires a college degree plus two years experience. Salary from \$1,259 to \$1,587/mo.

The position of Senior Investigator/Examiner a college degree plus three years experience (Graduation from law school plus one year experience responsible position involving legal work in enforcement or social work setting may be substituted for the required experience. Salary range is \$1,437-1

Inquiries concerning these positions should be Merit System Council, 507 Brown Building, 1389, Austin, TX 78767.

Federal Protective Officers. Several hundred positions are currently open in the area of Federal Protective Officers with the General Administration are responsible for maintaining Federal premises, ensuring the safety of personnel and equipment.

Requirements for this position are two experience in dealing with the general public, to understand and apply rules and regulations ability to maintain poise and self-control under Military experience or resident higher education substituted for experience on a year for year basis.

Selection will be based upon test scores, interviews, and an evaluation of education and experience. Candidates must also pass clearance process which includes a thorough background investigation salary is \$10,149.

Send inquiries to: Federal Job Information at Center, Edward G. Garmatz Federal Building, Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Jobs Wanted

If you're looking for a trained professional, your agency or educational institution, let us. L&N readers are always looking to advance careers and we will list your job announcement charge to provide them with an opportunity. Send submissions to: L&N, 444 W. 56th New York, NY 10019. Display ads will be billed.

JAIL ADMINISTRATOR

This is administrative and supervisory regarding operation of a new county corrections facility at Port Angeles, Washington. One-story, contemporary design housing inmates. It also has indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. Responsibilities include pass constitutional operation. Administrative duties include budget and financial operation, supervision of employees, and development and coordination of policies and procedures for orderly and systematic jail operation.

Qualifications include a four-year degree in sociology, criminal justice or corrections two years of corrections experience as supervisor or higher; or a combination of education and experience substituted on basis of two years in an administrative position for every one year of education. A U.S. citizen, and pass medical and criminal background examination and background investigation.

Salary is \$18,000 to \$20,000 per year. Applications are available from County Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 283, Port Angeles, WA 98362. Applications must be received by May 15, 1980. Equal opportunity employer.



**Creative
RESUME
Associates**

161 West 21st Street / New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 691-7950 / Extension 1065

May 1-2, 1980. Annual Spring Conference on Corrections. Presented by the Illinois State University. For further information, contact: William Hobbs, Department of Corrections, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

May 2, 1980. Sixth Annual Criminal Justice Speakers Consortium. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$20.00 pre-registration, \$25.00 at door. For further information, contact: Laura Kelly, John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3912.

May 5-7, 1980. Methods of Combating Crime and Violence in Schools. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida by the Institute for Safe Schools, Inc. For further information, contact: Institute for Safe Schools, Inc. 506 Cumberland Building, 800 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301. Telephone: (305) 463-1776.

May 5-9, 1980. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee: \$275. For further information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

May 5-30, 1980. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

May 8-9, 1980. Crime and the Elderly Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For further information, contact: Jim Leiglar, Program Assistant, Law Enforcement Institute, Training Programs, University of Maryland, University College, Conference and Institutes Division, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

May 11-13, 1980. Missouri Police Juvenile Officers Association Training Conference. To be held at the Holiday Inn, Lake Ozark, Missouri. For further information, contact: M.P.J.O.A., P.O. Box 13944, Baden Station, St. Louis, MO 63147.

May 12-14, 1980. Assessment Center Methods Seminar. Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in San Jose, California. Fee: \$350. For further information, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

May 12-16, 1980. Field Training Officer Orientation. Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, contact: Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, 2201 Blue Green Avenue, Modesto, CA 95352.

May 13-15, 1980. Basic Stress Management Course. Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in Memphis. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

May 15-16, 1980. Civil Liability for Law Enforcement Officers Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For more details, see: May 8-9.

May 15-18, 1980. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Washington, O.C., by the Law Enforcement

Hypnosis Institute, Inc. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

May 18-24, 1980. 15th Annual Inter-agency Workshop. To be held at Sam Houston State University. For further information, contact: Continuing Education, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341. Telephone: (713) 295-6211, ext. 1677.

May 19-21, 1980. Police and the Juvenile. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

May 19-21, 1980. Use of Deadly Force Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee: \$225. For more details, see: May 5-9.

May 19-22, 1980. Security Surveys Course. To be held in Indianapolis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For more details, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Building, Suite 500, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

May 19-23, 1980. Police Community Relations Program. To be held in San Antonio, Texas. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, contact: IACP, 71 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

May 19-23, 1980. Crime Prevention Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center. To be held in Rochester, New York. For further information, contact: Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Monroe Community College, 100 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. Telephone: (716) 442-9106.

May 19-23, 1980. Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. To be held at Spalding College by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. For more details, contact: J.P. Frelick, NCCJ, 305 West Broadway, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 583-0281.

May 21-23, 1980. 50th Annual Conference of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. To be held in Anaheim, California. For more details, contact: Mrs. Sue H. Obser, Registration Chairman, San Bernardino County Probation Department, P.O. Box 2201, San Bernardino, CA 92406. Telephone: (716) 245-6443.

May 28-30, 1980. Illinois Institute on Drug Abuse. To be held at Milliken University in Decatur, Illinois. Fee: \$70. For further information, contact: Carmen

Townsend, Illinois Dangerous Drug Commission, 300 North State Street, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60610. Telephone: (312) 822-9860.

May 29-June 2, 1980. Sixth National Psycho-Motor Skill Instructor Seminar. To be held at the Crystal City Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. Presented by the Justice System Training Association. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Kevin Parsons, Director, Justice System Training Association, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Telephone: (414) 731-8893.

June 1-5, 1980. Accident Prevention and Pursuit Tactics Workshop. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Winchester, Virginia. Fee: \$540. For more details, contact: Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

June 1-7, 1980. 28th International Criminology Course. Organized by the College Ahuntsic, Montreal, Canada. Fee: \$200. For further information, contact: Therese Limoges, Director, 28th International Criminology Course, 9155, Saint-Hubert Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3M 1Y8.

June 2-13, 1980. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee: \$475. For more details, see: May 5-9.

June 2-13, 1980. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. For further information, write to: Ms. Gayle Brown, Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

June 3-5, 1980. Hostage Response Techniques for Correctional Institutions. To be held in San Francisco-by Harper & Row Media. Tuition: \$325. For more details, consult: May 13-15.

June 4-5, 1980. Officer Survival Programs. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

June 4-6, 1980. Executive Development Course. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, see: May 19-21.

June 5-6, 1980. Vice Control Program. Presented by the George Washington University, Center for Professional Development. To be held at the Hilton, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Fee: \$145. For more details, contact: The George Washington University, Center for Professional Development, 2019 Cunningham Drive, Hampton VA 23666.

June 7-9, 1980. Third Annual Training Seminar Presented by the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, at the Sheraton Hotel in Anaheim, California. For further information, contact: Stan Standard, Publicity Chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 1024, Sacramento, CA 95805. Telephone: (916) 445-1150.

June 8-11, 1980. The Southeast Chapter of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators Annual Training Seminar. To be held at the Ramada Inn, Baltimore, Maryland. Fee: \$38; \$43 after May 23, 1980. For further information, contact: Detective Sergeant C. O. Brickey, Maryland State Police, 601 E. Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

June 8-11, 1980. Alternatives to Imprisonment - An International Conference. To be held at York University, Toronto, Canada. Sponsored by the Ministry of Correctional Services, Government of Ontario; the Ministry of the Solicitor-General, Government of Canada; and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, U.S.A. Fee: \$185. For further information, contact: Mr. Michael Hordo, C.M.H. Ltd., Alternatives to Imprisonment Conference, Four Seasons Sheraton, 100 Richmond Street West, Suite H312, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M 3K2. Telephone: (416) 360-8338.

June 8-11, 1980. Crisis Interveners Intermediate Conferences. Sponsored by the University of Dallas and the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners. For more information, contact: Ms. Sharon Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, 8609 Northwest Plaza Drive, Suite 440-A, Dallas, TX 75225.

June 9-11, 1980. Computer Security Conference. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Newton, Massachusetts. For more details, see: May 5-6.

June 9-13, 1980. Loss Reduction for Retail Businesses. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, consult: May 5-30.

June 9-27, 1980. Management, Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$725. For further information, write or call: John T. Howland, Director, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

June 13-29, 1980. Summer Seminar on Historical and Comparative Criminology in Italy. Presented by the School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, and the United Nations Social Science Research Institute. Fee: \$1,249. For more information, contact: John Morgan, Assistant Dean, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Telephone: (518) 455-6322.

June 17-19, 1980. Arson Investigation Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details, see: June 4-5.



ACCESS SIGNS
 Meets or exceeds 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
 All wordings, materials & sizes. Also Braille Elev. Plates.
 Raised letter (tactile) signs.
 Signs for AMKSI A117.1
 Quick delivery. Free Catalog.
SETON NAME PLATE CORP.
 3539 Blvd., New Haven, CT 06505

People & Places

Hunter bags a grant; furniture maker finishes a force; Parsons' case has its ups & downs

Susan M. Hunter, who is working toward a criminal justice doctorate at Michigan State University, was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Research Grant in Women's Studies last month, after she was selected as one of 12 recipients out of a field of 200. Hunter plans to use the \$1,000 stipend to help research her dissertation, "The Impact of the Mother-Child Relationship Upon Women's Success on Parole."

Stanleytown, Virginia will disband its three-member police force this spring because a local furniture manufacturer has abandoned its tradition of funding the town's law enforcement agency.

Henry County Sheriff James Rogers told United Press International that his force will serve the area previously patrolled by the local squad, adding that he will hire any of the Stanleytown officers who wish to join his agency.

The Stanley Furniture Company has been funding the Stanleytown department for more than 50 years, providing salaries, uniforms, vehicles, and headquarters space for three officers. Rogers declined to say why the company decided to stop performing the community service.

Alford Bush, a patrolman in Ranger, Texas who served a short prison term 20 years ago, was forced to turn in his badge recently as a result of a state law that bars convicted felons from working as lawmen.

Apparently, Ranger is in a quandary over the forced suspension of Bush, which came about after a district judge dismissed a suit challenging the constitutionality of the law. The town's police force now consists of a police chief and an officer who has yet to be certified by the state. Ranger's director of public works, O.L. Cantrell, told United Press International that town officials are perplexed over why the state's Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards did not reject Bush before the city paid to send him to certification school. "We only have two patrolmen right now," Cantrell said. "We can't certify too many of them."

Bush also questioned the rationale behind his suspension, noting that the crime

for which he spent over a year in prison is now off the books. "I borrowed a friend's car and didn't get it back on time," he recalled. "At that time they had what they called 'larceny after trust.'"

Reportedly, Bush received a pardon from Governor Dolph Briscoe in 1976. Ranger officials are considering whether they should appeal the case in an effort to bring Bush back.

An altercation in an elevator last year resulted in the trial of New Orleans Police Superintendent James C. Parsons this month, but the chief was cleared of battery charges in the case, noting that the suit was very frivolous and "the judge saw through it."

Parsons had been accused of assaulting lawyer Joseph N. Marcal III on a crowded elevator in the Federal court building last September. Marcal said that the chief had grabbed the attorney's tie, pulled it up, and drew back his fist in a threatening posture. One observer testified that the incident was not very serious describing it as "school-yard stuff."

Marcal had been working with attorney Mark Lane at the time of the incident, which reportedly was touched off after Parsons had been subjected to a day of cross-examination by Lane in a prostitution case.

After hearing five witnesses, including Marcal, Municipal Court Judge Eddie L. Sapir granted Parsons' attorney a directed verdict of not guilty. He said he could find nothing in the testimony to indicate that the chief had tried to use force. Marcal said he would take the matter to Civil District Court for damages.

Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas dealing with the improvement of the criminal justice system, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to the editors.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained here in should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

PROGRAMMABLE SCANNER — Agencies that are in the market for auxiliary receiving equipment might want to consider the Realistic PRO-2008 Direct Entry Programmable Scanner.

Available through Radio Shack dealers, the unit is capable of providing direct access to 18,600 frequencies without the need for plug-in crystals. The desired frequencies are programmed through the receiver's calculator-type keyboard, and a large fluorescent display indicates the frequency being monitored.

The PRO-2008 covers the 30 to 50 MHz, 144 to 174 MHz and 410 to 512 MHz bands, scanning up to eight frequencies at one time. Any channel may be programmed with a scan delay to prevent missed replies, or locked-out and skipped over when desired.

Featuring both manual and automatic scanning selection, the unit includes a built-in telescoping antenna, a jack for an external antenna, a headphone jack, and reset button that instantly clears all frequencies from the scanner.

For additional information about the Realistic product line, write: Radio Shack, 1300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 776102.

CORRECTIONAL FILMS — AIMS Instructional Media has added 10 new titles to its correctional officer film series which

is designed to provide in-service training both rookie and experienced prison guards.

The topics of officer observation officer safety are covered in two sep films. The first emphasizes the import of detecting and reporting unusual behavior to create an overall picture of what is going on within the institution while the second illustrates actual techniques and strategies that an officer can use to lessen the risk of injury.

Three of the new presentations with prison search procedures, demonstrating frisking techniques of clothed and clothed inmates, and discussing cell searches.

Produced in an effort to reduce prison dining room disturbances, "Dining Room Conduct" attempts to identify the causes of such uprisings and examines how signed officers can eliminate the cause through the skillful exercise of their possibilities.

Two of the series films explore inmate relations with an eye toward correctional workers the opportunity to analyze their behavior when supervising inmates.

The new presentations, available in 16mm color/sound or videocassette, can be purchased separately or as part of a 13-film series. For additional information, write: AIMS Instructional Media, Inc., 10000 Justin Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201.

THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND STANDARDS

ANNOUNCES

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Two Views of Criminology and Criminal Justice: Definitions, Trends and the Future

by John P. Conrad and Richard A. Myren
\$1.50

Accreditation and Its Significance for Programs of Higher Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Literature

by Antony E. Simpson
\$3.00

The Literature of Higher Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice: An Annotated Bibliography

by Carolyn Johnson
\$4.75

ORDER FROM:

Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680

Moving?
Don't forget to write.

Attach your mailing label from this issue, fill out the coupon below, and return to: Law Enforcement News, Subscription Department, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____